

N O T I C E

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General

Foreign Ministry Denies Xinjiang Unrest

HK1304034790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 13 Apr 90 p 10

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, rocked by recent ethnic disturbances, has become China's most prominent area of separatist activism after Tibet.

Latest reports, which said ethnic unrest had spread to Urumqi, capital of the region, have been denied by China's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Press reports last week said 50 to 60 people had been killed when Chinese troops put down anti-government riots by hundreds of Moslems in Kashgar, Hotan and Kuqa last week.

Western travellers said Kashgar had been closed to foreigners while tourists in Urumqi were restricted to their hotels without explanation in the wake of reported anti-Chinese riots.

It was the first large-scale ethnic unrest since anti-Chinese riots shook the Tibetan capital of Lhasa between March 5 and 7 last year.

The State Council imposed martial law on Lhasa on March 8.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, one of the largest ethnic minority regions in northwestern China, is inhabited by 25 different minority groups who account for 62 percent of the region's 13.8 million population.

Since early this year the widening independence movements in the central Asian republics of the Soviet Union, and the ethnic conflicts there, have alarmed the Chinese authorities worried about political stability in Xinjiang.

In the past few months, the Chinese government has repeatedly appealed for political stability in Xinjiang and warned of separatist activities from "hostile foreign forces".

In January, press reports revealed that armed police stationed in Xinjiang were ordered to intensify riot training and intelligence work as a precautionary measure against an outbreak of ethnic unrest.

Chinese armed police in Xinjiang were urged to maintain alertness along the border with rebel Soviet republics of Tajikistan and Kirghizia.

Ismail Amat, director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, in February blamed the "recent developments of ethnic conflicts in the Soviet Union, radical changes in the Eastern European countries and the awarding of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama" for the instability in Xinjiang.

"The anti-Communist Party and anti-socialist factors at home and abroad have led to the current instability in the region," Mr Amat said. When party secretary of Xinjiang, Song Hanliang, visited the south of the province in the same month, he warned that "every place and working unit currently had some hot spot problem".

He said party members should nip the problem in the bud.

The official XINJIANG DAILY reported on April 4 that the party in the Ili Valley, a Kazakh region on the Soviet border, "had resolutely banned illegal groups which disrupted the relationship between nationalities and the unity of the motherland."

The paper said the party had taken effective measures to deal with "hot issues" and resolve "unstable factors" there.

The largest minority groups in Xinjiang are the Moslem Uygurs and the Kazakhs, who have close ties with people living across the border in the Soviet Union.

During the just-concluded National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing, top leaders from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region accused "foreign hostile forces" of smuggling anti-Chinese propaganda into the region and using religion as a pretext to instigate unrest.

The Xinjiang leaders for the first time admitted that political upheavals in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union had an impact on Xinjiang.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional government, said underground elements comprising young Hans and other ethnic minorities had stepped up their campaign against the central government.

"They are masterminding reactionary posters and slogans and we have rounded up many of these. There are also reactionary organisations which we have abolished.

"Both hostile overseas forces and bourgeois liberal elements in China are instigating the separatist movement," he said.

"Xinjiang people know what has happened in the Soviet Union and they know that there is a difference between us and them. When we have been influenced, we must be on the alert," he said.

He identified Isa Alptekin, also known as Aysa Beg (Lord Aysa), as one of the "hostile foreign forces" actively instigating unrest in the region.

"Isa Alptekin, former deputy secretary general of the Xinjiang government under the Kuomintang rule in the 1940s, has long based his activities in Turkey. He has been organising underground movements in Xinjiang," he said.

"Spies sent by Isa have been caught by the authorities," he said.

"Isa has gathered under his wings the dregs of society who are engaged in separatism," he said.

Mr Dawamat said separatist activities constituted "counter-revolutionary crimes" and those arrested would be jailed.

Huang Baozhang, deputy chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional government, said separatists in Xinjiang had been collaborating with "hostile forces overseas" to instigate disturbances in the region.

"Some of them are trying to capitalise on the changes sweeping Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union," Mr Huang said.

"They have smuggled reactionary materials inside copies of the KORAN, the Islamic Bible," he said.

Amudun Niyazi, chairman of the Xinjiang People's Congress Standing Committee, said the autonomous government had discovered anti-Chinese handbills, leaflets and other propaganda materials had been circulating in the region.

Mr Niyazi said most of the materials had come from former Xinjiang residents currently living overseas.

However, he said there had been no ethnic violence in the region so far.

Asia Olympic Council Head Wishes Games Success

*OW1604063190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0552 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (XINHUA)—Shaykh Fahad al-Ahmad al Sabah, president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), said here Sunday that the Beijing Asian Games in September will be held successfully.

Speaking to Chinese Sports Minister Wu Shaozu who is visiting Kuwait, the OCA president said he is confident about the successful holding of the games after he inspected the facilities last March.

He told the Chinese minister that all the OCA member organizations will participate in the games to be held from September 22 to October 7.

Wu assured the president the construction of all the stadiums for the games will be completed at the end of May, and everything will be ready when the OCA delegation makes final inspection in the coming July.

Wu arrived here for a three-day visit and then head for Iraq and Bahrain.

Official To Inspect Asian Games Preparations

*OW1404085890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0759 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chiharu Igaya, member of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), will visit Beijing during April 18-21.

During his visit, Igaya will inspect the preparation for the 11th Asian Games to be held here from September 22 to October 7.

Broadcasting Unions Sign Rights for Asian Games

*OW1404133390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1254 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—The Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) and the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) signed for the Asian Games broadcasting rights here Saturday.

ABU and ASBU signed the broadcasting contracts for the 16-day games slated for September and October with the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC).

The ABU represents 13 Asian and Pacific countries and regions. They are Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, India, Indonesia, Iran, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The ASBU signed on behalf of Iraq, Kuwait, Democratic Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong are negotiating with the BAGOC about broadcasting rights.

Official Elected to Law Institute's Council

*OW1304111390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1045 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—China has gained its first governing seat in the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT).

A Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) official said on Thursday that Yuan Zhenmin, director of MOFERT's Department of Treaties and Law, was elected to UNIDROIT's governing council at its 43rd special conference.

The Rome-based institute, which China joined in 1986, is an inter-governmental body with 53 member countries.

The institute was set up to co-ordinate and unify the private and trade laws of various member countries to facilitate the healthy growth of international trade and business.

Article Considers U.S. Use of Cam Ranh Bay

HK1604093890 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in
Chinese 16 Apr 90 p 1

["New Talk": "New Rumor about the Use of Cam Ranh Bay"]

[Text] The rumor that the United States and Vietnam are negotiating for U.S. warships reusing Cam Ranh Bay has not been ascertained to date. Whether it is true or false will be verified by future development. However, the surfacing of this rumor is precisely an expression of the world situation entering the phase of a new round of disintegration and reorganization.

According to a source close to the U.S. Government, the Pentagon has actually begun to study and explore the possibility of the U.S. Army reusing the military base at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam; moreover, two senior generals studied the pros and cons of the project two months ago, with a conclusion to be drawn.

The use of Cam Ranh Bay involves three aspects: First, Vietnam, which is sovereign over this famous military base; second, the United States, which used Cam Ranh Bay during the Vietnamese War; and third, the USSR, which has used the base in the wake of the Vietnam War.

The Soviet side has already expressed where it stands. Delivering a speech in Vladivostok four years ago, Gorbachev proposed to pull out some of the Soviet troops from Asia and return the use of Cam Ranh Bay to Vietnam. The latest report had it that Soviet warships have already left Cam Ranh Bay, where only a small number of military aircraft was left. However, Soviet military forces have not completely pulled out from the base in question.

With regards to the Vietnamese side, the Hanoi authorities hinted that Cam Ranh Bay can be reopened to ships from all friendly countries as soon as a complete pullout of Soviet military forces is realized. Although they did not clarify what those countries would be, they are sure to have other intentions.

As to the United States, the Vietnam war has left a grave aftermath; its diplomatic relations with Vietnam have never been normalized. On the other hand, the United States is to begin official talks with the Philippines on the use of Clark Airbase and Subic Bay. Because the Philippine authorities proposed that when the U.S. lease expires, the United States will have to pay \$2 billion on an annual basis for their continued use. It is believed that it will be rather difficult for the two countries to reach an accord on that issue.

Under such a backdrop, the rumor about the United States reusing Cam Ranh Bay has roused various speculations as to the origin of such rumors. Could it be Vietnam that has sent up this trial balloon out of its intention to improve its international environment and increase its income? Or could it be the United States did

it in regard to the U.S.-Philippines talks on those bases, to show that it has other plans?

Washington's experts in Vietnamese issues stressed that Hanoi was the one to make the initial gesture. When the international conference on the Cambodian issue was convened in Paris last fall, a Vietnamese delegate at the ministerial level hinted to some American officials that the U.S. Army may reuse the military base at Cam Ranh Bay under the condition that the United States is willing to normalize diplomatic relations with Vietnam, and Vietnam may even make proper arrangements for the procedures of using (including berthing and repair at) Cam Ranh Bay before the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two sides.

Commentators believe that such a gesture serves to kill two birds with one stone. The change in Vietnam's relations with the United States will serve as a containment to the U.S.-Philippines talks. Moreover, it is Vietnam's reaction to the political and economic situation in Southeast Asia as well as its tendentious orientation in the wake of the changes in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

However, the rumored hint and contacts are conducted under the surface, and it is still difficult to have a clear picture of the whole deal. In their recent visit to Southeast Asia, the seven members of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee have also expressed their hope to visit Cam Ranh Bay. The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stated that there has not been such arrangements between the two sides, nor will there be any possibility of the United States reusing the bay in question. Whereas the U.S. Pentagon spokesmen said that the U.S. Government has not received any official proposal (on Cam Ranh Bay.)

To date, the rumor about Cam Ranh remains a mystery.

United States & Canada

Article Warns Against MFN Revocation

OW1404092890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0907 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese newspaper printed a strongly worded commentary today, expressing grave concern over attempts being made by some U.S. congressmen to suspend or abolish the most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment afforded to China under American trade law.

The commentary, "Sino-U.S. Economic and Trade Relations Should Not Suffer a Major Setback," run on the front-page of today's edition of "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS," speaks highly of the Sino-U.S. agreement on trade relations signed in 1979 and notes that bilateral business relations entered a new period of vigorous growth after MFN treatment was mutually granted in line with the agreement.

According to customs statistics, trade between the two countries reached a record 12.25 billion U.S. dollars last year, about 11 times higher than the 990 million U.S. dollars of 1978, a year before diplomatic relations were established.

At the end of 1989, there were 949 American-invested firms in the country, with a pledged investment of 4.1 billion U.S. dollars and paid-in capital of 1.8 billion U.S. dollars. China has channeled 300 million U.S. dollars in direct investment into the United States to set up 200 enterprises.

The commentary cites these figures to show that the United States has already become one of China's most important trade and business partners, and that markets in both countries are essential and helpful to enterprises in both countries.

According to the commentary, some U.S. congressmen have recently engaged in manoeuvres aimed at suspending or abolishing MFN treatment for China. "This cannot but arouse grave concerns among the Chinese people," it says.

It also warns, if adopted by Congress, this will lead to a major setback in bilateral trade and business relations. It would cause serious damage to the economic interests of both countries and inevitably affect political relations between the two countries.

It urges politicians and entrepreneurs in the two countries to cherish their hard-won trade and business relations, saying that painstaking efforts have been made by both sides in the past decade to promote relations, which are generally satisfactory in spite of various disputes and twists.

The commentary describes MFN status as the foundation for the development of Sino-U.S. business relations and for the establishment of a new international economic order, saying that such treatment is essential to both sides and mutually beneficial.

The suspension or abolition of MFN treatment would mean a great waste of the mutual efforts made over the past decade and run counter not only to immediate commercial interests on both sides but also to the long-term interests of the two peoples, the article says.

As a developing socialist country, the commentary notes, China has a huge market of 1.1 billion people, and its political stability and economic prosperity are essential to peace and development in the Asian and Pacific region as well as to the whole world.

However, it notes, that since the second half of 1989, the United States has taken the lead in imposing various "economic sanctions" against China, which have already damaged the developing bilateral relations.

In concluding the commentary, the paper calls on U.S. congressmen to take a long-term view, promote the development of bilateral trade and business relations

instead of placing roadblocks, and contribute to the long-term and friendly cooperation between the two peoples.

Revoking MFN Status Will Cause Countermeasures

HK1604043290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by WEN WEI PO reporter group based in commodity fair: "Vice Minister Li Lanqing Says That If the United States Cancels Most Favored Nation Treatment China Will Adopt Corresponding Measures"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—Li Lanqing, vice minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said today that it will be a very serious problem if the United States cancels China's most favored nation [MFN] treatment. If this happens, it will undermine Sino-U.S. trade relations and also exert an adverse influence on Sino-U.S. relations. We do not wish to see such a thing happen. In addition, it will also affect multilateral trade. For example, Hong Kong's trade with the United States will be seriously hampered.

While meeting with important members of Hong Kong and Macao commercial circles who came to attend the spring fair this morning, Li Lanqing met with reporters. Li said: Thanks to a great deal of work done by nongovernmental figures, people from political circles, and friendly people from both Chinese and U.S. sides over the years, remarkable successes have been achieved in Sino-U.S. relations (including trade relations). We should cherish these hard-won achievements. Prior to the offering of the most favored nation treatment, Sino-U.S. trade remained at a very low level. However, trade between the two sides increased and continued to develop after the offering of the most favored nation treatment. This benefited the people of the two countries. We hope that Sino-U.S. trade relations developed with the efforts made by people from various circles of the two countries will not be undermined. It is not our business to cancel or not cancel the most favored nation treatment. If the U.S. side takes such an action, we will of course adopt corresponding measures.

Li continued: The biggest difficulty in China's foreign trade this year is how to further increase efficiency of operation and competitiveness of Chinese products. China's foreign trade has maintained good momentum this year and the government has increased purchasing capital for foreign trade, he said. The advantage of devaluing the renminbi exchange rate to foreign trade has been manifested in increasing exports of manufactured goods. However, Li also admitted the necessity to further improve the operation of foreign trade.

Li Lanqing said today that China has not suffered losses in its exports and foreign trade. "The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade is a profit-making department."

While meeting with trade circles personages from Hong Kong and Macao before the commodity fair's opening ceremony, Li Lanqing told reporters that rumors abroad that the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade depends on state subsidies are groundless. As a matter of fact, the amount of China's foreign trade subsidies has been frozen at the level of three years ago, accounting for only three percent of total foreign trade volume. The absolute value and relative proportion are both lower than that of Western countries. China will abolish subsidies in developing its foreign trade.

Wan Li Meets Canadian Parliamentarians

OW1604101590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0940 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), met with Robert L. Wenman, chairman of the Canada-China Parliamentary Association, and his party here this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Wan said China and Canada have conducted friendly cooperation in the fields of politics, economy and education since they established diplomatic relations. He expressed the hope for increased cooperation and contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

China is willing to develop cooperation with Canada in various fields on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, Wan said, adding that this is in the interests of the two peoples.

On domestic issues, Wan stressed that the current political situation in China is stable and its economy is developing steadily.

"We've confidence in doubling the GNP by the end of the century and improving the people's livelihood while further improving democracy and legal system," Wan said.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wenjin, vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, and Earl G. Drake, Canadian ambassador to China.

Shanghai Official Meets U.S. Congressional Aides

OW1604033790 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 14 Apr 90

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, (Li Chuwen), foreign affairs adviser to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, met with the 14th group of assistants to U.S. congressmen in the Foreign Affairs Office.

(Li Chuwen) briefed the guests on the economic and political situation in Shanghai and answered their questions.

Article Views U.S.-Japanese Trade Talk Results

H*1504004890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Apr 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Liang (1728 0081):
"Progress Made in U.S.-Japanese Trade Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—The fourth round of U.S.-Japanese economic structure consultation recently concluded in Washington. Through four days' intense talks, the two countries eventually reached an agreement on an "interim report" within the set time limit. Both sides promised to take actual steps to remove their own structural problems that had hindered free trade and caused an imbalance in bilateral trade. Public opinion here described this as major progress in the U.S.-Japanese trade talks, but at the same time also raises a question that represented people's general concern: Will the agreement in words be turned into action?

In the "interim report," the United States and Japan both made several promises. Japan promised to strengthen its legislation against the exclusive activities of Japanese enterprises and increase the amount of fines imposed on enterprises which violate the monopoly law; to shorten the time for the establishment of large-scale retail shops from 10 years to one year; to increase government investment in public works; to revise the land tax system in order to lower land prices and stimulate the construction industry; and relax the restrictions on foreign investment.... The U.S. side promised that it would cut down on the budgetary deficit of the federal government, stimulate increases in personal savings and enterprise investment, lower capital costs, and improve education.

At the same time, the two countries also reached agreement on trade in satellites, super-class computers, and communications equipment. Japan agreed to open its market to the United States. The talks on timber trade also made progress. That is to say, the United States and Japan have basically settled several prominent trade disputes.

The U.S.-Japanese economic structure consultation began last autumn according to the proposal of the United States. On the part of the Bush administration, it must force Japan to substantially adjust its economic policy or to remove the "structural obstacles." Japan also required the United States to take reciprocal action. It was revealed that Japan raised 80 proposals to the United States, while the United States raised 270 proposals to Japan.

In the third round of the talks, the U.S. and Japanese representatives stuck to their own opinions, and the talks made little progress. Why then could the latest round of talks reach an initial agreement? First, both sides had a sense of urgency. According to what the U.S. side said, the structure consultation must achieve initial results by mid-April this year so that the final agreement can be signed in July; otherwise, the United States would take

reprisal actions by doubling tariffs on Japanese imports. Second, both the U.S. and Japanese Governments attached great importance to the structure consultation. In early March, President Bush and Prime Minister Kaifu held a hasty meeting in Palm Springs, and one of the main purposes of the meeting was to break the stalemate in U.S.-Japanese trade talks. After that, senior officials of the two countries continued to hold many meetings. Before the beginning of the fourth round of the talks, Prime Minister Kaifu gave a telephone call to President Bush to express the positive attitude of the Japanese Government, and also sent a special envoy to see Bush.

So it can be said that the "interim report" was the product of the compromise between the United States and Japan. However, Japan made more concessions than the United States did. Most promises made by the United States were merely "the same old tune to be played again." Japan was willing to make concessions because it feared that it would face the sanctions imposed by the United States, and the severe sanctions would inevitably have a serious impact on Japan's exports and economic development. However, the United States did not dare to exert too much pressure on Japan, because it still needs a huge amount of investment from Japan to make up for its tremendous financial deficit. Moreover, the U.S. industry also needs Japan's high-tech products. In addition, both the U.S. and Japanese leaders do not want to see their bilateral political and military relations be impaired by the failure of the trade talks.

Both countries admitted that they still had to do a lot of things from the "interim report" to the "final report." However, the "interim report" evoked criticism and discontent among the Japanese entrepreneurs, and the Kaifu cabinet was facing strong pressure at home. At present, there are different opinions on the effects of the "final report," because it is never easy to actually remove the structural obstacles.

Article Views U.S. Military Forces in Asia

HK1304131590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 7, 1 Apr 90 pp 18-19

[Article by San Benwang (5646 2609 2598): "No Permanent Harm Done—The United States Readjusts its Military Forces in Asia"]

[Text] Along with changes in the European and global situations, both the United States and the Soviet Union have made progress in disarmament. People noticed that the United States has also been readjusting with its military forces in Asia. This can be seen from the Far East tour by U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney this February.

During his tour, Cheney announced that the United States will reduce its forces in the East and Southeast Asian region by 10 to 12 percent over the next three years. At present, the United States has approximately

120,000 men stationed in this region, with the bulk of them distributed in three countries: 43,400 in South Korea, 50,000 in Japan and 18,000 in the Philippines. In accordance with the plan calling for a 10 to 12 percent cutback, the United States will withdraw 12,000 to 15,000 men within three years, with 5,000 men being withdrawn from both Japan and South Korea and 2,000 men from the Philippines. According to the plan announced by the United States on 29 January to close 14 overseas military bases, the U.S. forces will shut down three air bases in Kwangju, Suwon, and Taegu in South Korea and the San Miguel Naval Communication Station in the Philippines.

It may be said that this readjustment of its military forces in Asia by the United States is designed to fulfill President Bush's promise to reduce military expenditure in the new fiscal year's budget, soothe domestic demands for cutbacks in military expenditures, and reduce the pressure on overseas forces. Hence, it is generally believed that this move will not have much effect on the existing military structures of the two superpowers in the Asia-Pacific region. In reality, this readjustment would naturally complement overall U.S. strategy.

Even before Cheney began his Far East tour, a joint committee composed of the U.S. National Security Council, the State Department, and the Defense Department drafted a secret report entitled: "Suggestions for an East Asian Strategy," which, with the approval of President Bush, set the tone for U.S. readjustment of its Asia-Pacific military strategy. The report maintained that along with the drastic changes occurring in the European situation, major transformations were also taking place in the Asian situation. From the military strategic point of view, the most prominent change in the Asian region is: The Soviet Union is cutting back its military presence in the Asia-Pacific region with the withdrawal of troops from Mongolia, Vietnam, and other places. The possibility of large-scale conflict erupting between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region has thus been further diminished. However, the Soviet military threat continues to exist, as does the military confrontation in the Korean Peninsula. Territorial and border disputes between many countries remain unresolved, while technologies for new weapons are proliferating rapidly in Asia. All these are elements of instability in Asia and could "lead to tension and even trigger off armed conflicts" in the region. Hence, it is still necessary for the United States "to play a strong, stabilizing role". The three-year readjustment plan announced by Cheney will not hurt the backbone of U.S. military forces in Asia. As he himself asserted, the personnel to be withdrawn are mostly noncombatants. Their withdrawal "will not have much effect on the combat capability" of U.S. troops in the Asia-Pacific region. "The readjustment" of the U.S. military presence in Asia "will be carried out on the premise that combat capability will not be undermined". The United States will cut back on noncombatant personnel; on the other hand, it will ensure the prompt

replacement of the soon-to-be-retired "USS Midway" by a new aircraft carrier. This fully embodies the theme of the U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Cheney gave detailed explanations on U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region during his three-country tour. Focusing on widespread suspicions over current U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region given the relaxation of international situation, Cheney repeatedly stressed that as "the strategic pattern in Asia basically has not undergone the same changes as in Europe, the United States will not carry out comprehensive troop withdrawal from the East Asian region at least before the 21st century." If strategic deployment of U.S. troops in the Asian frontline were to be abolished, there would be a power vacuum in Asia which would then lead to instability. He also indicated that the United States "will continue to take part in Asian affairs and actively take up defense obligations in the Asia-Pacific region". Speaking on the possibility of U.S.-USSR talks on reduction of military forces in the Asia-Pacific region, Cheney stressed that "without mechanism like NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Asia, talks would be very difficult". He also flatly rejected a Soviet proposal for mutual reduction of U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

In the light of the new circumstances, the United States will resort more to military cooperation with Asian allies in order to implement its military strategy in Asia and to defend its military presence in the continent. Cheney's visit fully demonstrated this U.S. intention. On the premise that the United States will continue to honor its "defense obligations" toward allied nations, Cheney demanded that both Japan and South Korea assume more responsibility for their own self-defense and contribute more financially to the maintenance of U.S. forces. After consultations, Cheney and South Korea's defense secretary decided that the commander of the "joint command" will no longer be a U.S. military officer, but a South Korean military officer. U.S. forces in South Korea will "shift from a leading to a supporting role". South Korea also agreed to increase subsidies provided to U.S. forces in South Korea from \$300 million to \$600 million annually. Meanwhile, a strategic division of labor was also worked out between the United States and Japan. Aside from taking more responsibility for the defense of its own country, Japan will also be responsible for the security of the sea lanes 1,000 nautical miles off its shores. At the same time, Japan is committed to increase its financial compensation for U.S. forces in Japan from \$2.4 billion to \$4 billion annually.

Cheney's three-year readjustment plan is merely the first step in U.S. readjustment of its military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. Cheney indicated that the kind of readjustments to be adopted after three years will "depend on the then current developments". At that time the United States will reevaluate the situation in order to determine "the level of readjustments" to its military strategy in Asia.

Soviet Union

Defense Official Concludes Visit, Meets Moiseyev

OW1304122090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1935 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (XINHUA)—Major General Song Wenzhong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and his party concluded their visit to the Soviet Union and left Moscow for home by air on 12 April.

During the visit, Colonel General Moiseyev, the Soviet Union's first deputy minister of the Ministry of Defense and chief of the General Staff, met with Director Song Wenzhong. Director Song and his party also visited Leningrad and Volgograd.

Ding Guangen Meets Peace Committee Delegation

OW1404124790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1232 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a visiting group from the Peace Committee of the Soviet Union, which is headed by the committee vice-chairman, G.M. Grechko.

The group, here as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, is also scheduled to tour Xian, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Northeast Asia

Beijing Reception Marks Kim Il-song Birthday

Reception Held

OW1404012090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1514 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—Senior Communist Party of China (CPC) advisor Song Renqiong here today spoke highly of the "immortal feats" of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the liberation of the Korean people and Korea's construction, at a film reception marking Kim's birthday.

The reception was hosted by Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, at the embassy this afternoon to celebrate the 78th birthday of Kim Il-song, also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Song, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, said that Kim Il-song has combined the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the DPRK in leading the Korean people in their struggle for liberation and socialist construction.

adding that Kim has made great contributions to the development of the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the DPRK.

Ambassador Chu said that the visit of President Kim to China last year and the visit of CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin to the DPRK this year promoted the friendship sealed in blood between the two nations.

Among those attending the reception were Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Liu Shuqing, director of the Office in Charge of Foreign Affairs under the State Council.

Leaders Congratulate

*SK1504023090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] The leaders of the Chinese party, state and government sent congratulations and a floral basket to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK president, on his birthday. Wen Yezhan, ambassador of the PRC to our country, conveyed the congratulations and a floral basket to an official concerned. The ambassador said that at the directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, he extends warm congratulations [yoly-olhan chukha] to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the WPK Central Committee, on his birthday.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Owada Visits

Meets Qian Qichen

*OW1504225290 Beijing in Japanese to Japan
0930 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada yesterday. As a result of friendly talks, they both agreed to return Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations to a normal path at the earliest possible date. On 11 April before the meeting, the first regular Sino-Japanese foreign ministerial working-level consultations were held between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Owada. At the consultations held in a friendly and candid atmosphere, the two officials exchanged broad-ranging views on bilateral relations, the international situation, and regional issues. At the consultations, they both also deepened their mutual understanding and achieved significant results.

Discusses Frozen Loans

*HK1404045390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English
14 Apr 90 p 3*

[Text] China and Japan have discussed the issue of official loans frozen by Tokyo in their highest level contact in Beijing June last year.

Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Qi Huaiyuan, had touched on the issue in talks, but no agreement was reached, said a Japanese embassy spokesman.

"This was not a negotiation," he added.

Along with most Western countries, Japan suspended top-level contacts with China and put a hold on official loans following Beijing's crackdown on the student-led democracy movement in June last year.

Embassy officials have stressed that Mr Owada's visit to China, which ended yesterday, was part of routine annual contacts and not an occasion for discussing in detail the sensitive issue of Japan's pledge, made in 1988, to lend the mainland U.S.\$5.6 billion.

Western diplomats said Japan was generally keen to see an end to sanctions imposed against China but would wait to act in concert with the United States and the European Community.

Japan is China's biggest creditor and second largest trading partner after Hong Kong.

Meets Shanghai Mayor

*OW1604041290 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Mayor Zhu Rongji met with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada and his party on the evening of 15 April at Jinjiang Guesthouse. They had a friendly conversation on the subjects of furthering economic and trade cooperation and exchange between Shanghai and Japan and developing Shanghai's Pudong area.

Also present on the occasion were Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality; (Yu Pengnian), deputy director of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office; and Yoshihiro Hasumi, Japanese consul general in Shanghai.

Shen Zulun Meets Japanese Trade Delegation

*OW1404181890 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Apr 90 p 4*

[Text] Governor Shen Zulun met and feted the delegates who had come to Hangzhou to attend the fourth regular Sino-Japanese economic and trade consultation meeting at the Hangzhou Shangrila Hotel yesterday.

With a view to promoting the development of friendly cooperation and economic and trade relations between China and Japan, the Sino-Japanese Economic and Trade Coordination Committee and Japan's Japan-China Trade Expansion Consultative Council have met annually since 1987.

At the banquet last night, Governor Shen Zulun began by expressing a warm welcome on behalf of the Zhejiang

Provincial Government to the delegation of the Japan-China Trade Expansion Consultative Council led by Chairman Ryoichi Kawai and to the delegation of the Sino-Japanese Economic and Trade Coordination Committee led by Shen Jueren. He said: Ever since China carried out the reform and open-door policy, Zhejiang has developed friendly relations and economic and technological cooperation with Japan more closely. The results have been very fruitful. It has been one of Zhejiang's long-term strategies for economic development to vigorously promote and expand the practice of opening to the outside world. We shall strive continually to strengthen infrastructural facilities, raise the efficiency of our work, and improve the investment environment. We earnestly welcome Japanese friends to further developing trade and various forms of economic and technological cooperation with Zhejiang Province to allow us to learn from each other and promote mutual prosperity. He believe that this meeting will further promote the development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Japan.

Chairmen Ryoichi Kawai and Shen Jueren also spoke at the banquet.

Also present at the meeting and banquet were Vice Governor Wang Zhonglu; Lu Wenge, mayor of Hangzhou City; and responsible persons of relevant provincial departments.

Before the banquet, Wang Hongliang, director of the provincial department of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a briefing for the meeting delegates on the province's investment environment and economic and trade conditions.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Fijian Prime Minister Begins Good-Will Visit

OW1504140990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1338 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Shenzhen, April 15 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of the Republic of Fiji and his party arrived here from Hong Kong for his six-day official and good-will visit to China.

Mara is here at the invitation of Chinese Premier Li Peng. Chinese minister of water resources, Yang Zhen-huai, paid a special trip from Beijing to Shenzhen to accompany the Fijian guests during their visit.

Today the Fijians visited a joint venture and the Shenzhen Industrial Products Exhibition Centre and sightseed Shenzhen City.

Twelve years ago when Mara visited Guangzhou, he had made a stopover in Shenzhen which, at the time, was a desolate small town. But now tall buildings sprawled over the city.

Mara wrote on the visitor's book that it is rather surprising that Shenzhen City has made such great changes and achievements.

Li Hao, mayor of the city, hosted a dinner in honor of the Fijian guests.

Mara and his party are scheduled to visit Guangzhou, Chengdu and Beijing after their visit here.

Thai Deputy Sports Minister Comments on Games

OW1604062490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0602 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 16 (XINHUA)—Thai Deputy Sports Minister Nat Indrapana said that the Beijing Asian Games in September will be held successfully.

Speaking to XINHUA, Indrapana said Thailand which hosted three Asian Games before, will try to capture medals in the sports of boxing, Sepak Takraw, badminton, fencing, shooting and golf.

The Beijing games will be held from September 22 to October 7. According to the Olympic Council of Asia, all the 39 member organizations will compete in the games.

Thailand Plans to Coproduce TV Program

OW1304150390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1234 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—A TV entertainment program, "Chiatai Vision", co-produced by China Central Television (CCTV) and the Chiatai Group of Companies of Thailand, will be aired at prime time on CCTV Channel Eight from April 21.

The "Chiatai Vision" program consists of three parts—"Wonderful World", "Song for This Week" and "Chiatai Theater". They will be accompanied by foreign TV commercials.

The Thai side is to purchase TV programs and the Chinese side takes care of program editing, translating and anchors.

CCTV, with a potential audience of 600 million, will broadcast "Chiatai Vision" from 19:30 to 21:30 on Channel Eight every Saturday starting from April 21 and rebroadcast it from 16:00 to 18:00 on Channel Two, its major channel on Sundays. Jianl Ku, a popular Chinese comedian, and Yang Lan, a college girl majoring in English who triumphed over all other amateur anchorwomen candidates, will act as the program's hosts.

"Wonderful World" will introduce beautiful scenes and fantastic customs from around the world. It will start from Asia and a tourist guide will take audiences to China's neighbors, including Thailand, Indonesia, Fiji and Australia.

"Song for This Week" will feature popular songs from across the world.

"Chiatai Theater" will air popular movies and TV plays from many countries; the American TV series "Beauty and the Beast" will be the first.

Troupe Praised for Spratly, Paracel Tour

OW1404025890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1459 GMT 12 Apr 90

[By reporter Huang Caihong and correspondent Cao Gang]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Culture issued a circular today praising all the members of the Cultural Troupe performed on the islands of the South China Sea.

The troupe was formed by the Zhongyang Song and Dance Troupe, the Dongfang Song and Dance Troupe, the China Peking Opera Theater, the China Acrobatic Troupe, the China Radio Broadcasting Performing Troupe, the Haizheng Song and Dance Troupe, and the Tianjin Song and Dance Theater. They presented performances for the officers and men of the people's Navy stationed on the motherland's Nansha [Spratly] and Xisha [Paracel] Islands from 4 to 18 February. Braving difficulties, seasickness, and bad weather, the members of the troupe took a journey of 1,700 nautical miles and gave 19 performances. They conveyed the kind attention of the party and the profound sentiment of friendship of cultural workers to the officers and men stationed on Nansha and Xisha Islands.

Near East & South Asia

Bangladesh Delegation Terms Visit 'Successful'

OW1404153790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1446 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Dhaka, April 14 (XINHUA)—Zafar Imam, joint secretary of the ruling Jatiya party of Bangladesh described today the recent visit of his party's delegation to China as "most successful and useful" for further enhancing the relations between the two countries.

Imam, who is also the forest and environment minister, returned here last night from a ten-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

He told reporters here that his talks with Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Communist Party of China, and his ministerial counterpart were "fruitful and most useful".

He said China supports Bangladesh's efforts for combating disasters and improving environment and ecological balance in the country.

The Chinese leaders told his delegation that the Chinese Government and people are eagerly waiting for the forthcoming visit of Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad to China on June 10 this year, he said.

He said a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party is expected to visit Bangladesh soon.

Article Views Arab Regional Cooperation

HK1504060690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Apr 90 p 4

[Article by Zhu Mengkui (2612 1125 7608): "Arab Nations Strengthen Regional Cooperation"]

[Text] The trend of regional cooperation between the Arab nations has increased recently. With the thawing of relations between Egypt and Syria, the heads of state of the two countries reached a common understanding of resuming strategic cooperation between Egypt and Syria and strengthening Arab unity at their meeting in Libya. Meanwhile, the PLO and Syria have decided to further enhance PLO-Syrian relations and called for establishment of a united Arab front. Libya and Sudan have decided to form an alliance to increase all-round cooperation between the two countries. Moreover, the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], Arab Cooperation Council [ACC], and Arab Maghrib Alliance [AMA] one after another indicates that the Arab nations want mutual economic support and cooperation. The further improvement in relations between the Arab nations shows that unity and cooperation of Arab nations have become an issue of vital importance to the Arab leaders.

The year 1989 saw marked progress in Arab regional cooperation. The founding of the ACC was declared on 15 February last year by the participating countries including Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and Yemen Arab. Two days later, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania from northwest Africa signed an agreement in Marrakesh on establishing the AMA. Referring to the successful experience and cooperative model of EEC and GCC, these new Arab economic groups planned to set up a full set of multilevel and multiranging integrated organizations. Hence, a new lineup of groups emerged in the Arab world: The GCC in the east, the AMA in the west, and the ACC at the center. Consequently, Arab regional cooperation extends from the Gulf to the Atlantic coast. Some Arab leaders insisted that the groups established in the Arab region constitute an inevitable trend of Arab nations seeking cooperation and development. It is also a reliable way for Arab nations to move toward political integration by means of economic integration.

The recent group and multipolarization trend in the world's economic field has also produced a great impact on the Arab world. The widening gap between the economy of the North and South and the grim reality of trade protectionism and tariff barriers have issued a series of challenges to the Arab nations. For a long time, the Arab nations have been tied in economy and trade with other Western nations in a hundred and one ways. The plan of Western Europe to establish a unified European market in 1992 has particularly impelled the

Arab nations to seize the opportunity to discuss ways to deal with the situation. Some Arab leaders even proposed a long-range objective of establishing a unified Arab market and a unified Islamic market. This indicates the sense of urgency of the Arab world in strengthening regional cooperation.

Thanks to the relaxation of U.S.-Soviet relations, including the relaxation of the Arab-Israeli dispute and other regional conflicts, the two big powers' readjustment of their Middle East policy cannot but impel the Arab nations to find ways to deal with the situation. The hardliners within the Israeli ruling clique have recently gained ground. Under both political and economic pressure, the Arab nations reached a consensus that in the changeable world situation today, preserving unity and making oneself stronger is the only way out for the Arab nations.

There are many favorable conditions for regional cooperation of the Arab nations such as the same nation, religion, and language which is conducive to mutual benefit and each supplying what the other needs. The Arab nations have a large population, vast territory, abundant oil and mineral resources, and latent potential for developing manufactured goods, livestock products, and farm produce. Over the past two years, economic activities and political consultations have been frequent in Arab regional cooperation and fruitful agreements have been reached in various fields. Cooperation of Arab countries has increasingly demonstrated its strength.

Apart from economic efficiency of Arab regional cooperation, its political significance should not be underestimated. The ACC and AMA achieved successes in vigorously mediating the differences between the member nations and between the member nations and nonmember nations. With the improvement in Algerian-Moroccan relations, unfreezing of Syrian-Egyptian relations, and the relaxation of Syria-Palestinian relations, a gratifying situation of unity and cooperation recently emerging in Arab nations will produce a positive, far-reaching influence to peace and development in the Middle East.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Equatorial Guinean President Continues Visit

Attends Banquet

OW1404005790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun hosted a banquet for visiting Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his toast, Yang said that the visit by President Obiang marks a further strengthening and development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

He said that under the leadership of Obiang, the government and people of Equatorial Guinea have scored gratifying achievements in resolutely defending their national sovereignty, preserving internal stability, revitalizing their national economy, improving the people's livelihood and dynamically developing friendly relations with many other countries.

Yang pointed out that in recent years marked headway has been made in political settlements to regional conflicts and internal wars in some parts of the world through negotiations and dialogue. The independence of Namibia finally completed the historical mission of decolonization on the African continent. It is an enormous encouragement to the Southern African and African people at large in their struggle against the apartheid system, he said.

Unfortunately, power politics is still running rampant, Yang said. Gross trampling on human rights, interfering in the sovereignty of other countries and unfair economic relations have all pushed the developing countries into even worse straits.

He said that, "As a member of the developing countries, China has experience in this regard. It fully understands and supports the African countries in their unremitting efforts to preserve their state sovereignty and develop their national economies. We are convinced that the governments and people of the African countries will surely achieve peace, stability and prosperity by relying on their own unity and co-operation, and through extensive support from the international community."

Speaking on China's foreign policy, Yang said that "At present, important changes are taking place in the world. But, no matter how the international situation changes, we will continue to stick to the independent foreign policy of peace and develop friendly relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will continue to enhance unity and co-operation with the African and other Third World countries."

Obiang said that the warm reception he received in Beijing showed the firm aspiration of the two governments to maintain and develop fruitful and close co-operation, adding that such co-operation will benefit both countries and make a positive contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security.

He pointed out that it is necessary to further expand the co-operation among Third World countries, because their national unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity have been threatened continuously by big powers. This menace has caused political turmoil, social disturbance and a general sense of insecurity in the Third World countries, he said.

He said that his country appreciates and supports the Chinese Government's efforts to seek comprehensive development, as well as its open policy and its joining in the various world and regional organizations.

Attending the banquet were Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Hanbin.

Visits Shirt Factory

OW1404115190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1126 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Equatorial Guinea President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo today visited the Dahua Shirt Factory in Beijing.

The president, accompanied by Chinese Minister of Commerce Hu Ping, viewed production lines and asked about management and marketing.

Factory Director Niu Xizhi told the visitor that the factory, with 1,500 employees, produces six million high-grade shirts and blouses each year, and 80 percent of which are exported to some 80 countries and regions. Last year the factory earned 10 million U.S. dollars.

President Obiang praised the factory for its outstanding achievements.

Heads to Shandong

OW1504063390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0602 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo left here for a tour of east-China's Shandong Province.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun saw him off at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse where the president has been staying.

Yang said that Obiang's visit has provided an opportunity for the two sides to exchange views. China wants to see the bilateral relations continue to grow, he added.

Obiang said that the ties between his country and China have grown steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relations and his government supports the expansion of the bilateral ties.

West Europe

Criticism of UK 'Nationality Act' Viewed

OW1304125090 Beijing in English to North America
0300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Report by station correspondent (Xia Jiquan); from the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] China condemns Great Britain's proposal to grant passports to some Hong Kong Chinese citizens. This was the major item at the Chinese Foreign Ministry's press briefing Thursday [12 April] afternoon. Radio Beijing's (Xia Jiquan) attended the briefing.

According to the Chinese Foreign Ministry's spokeswoman, Li Jinhua, Britain has intransigently submitted to the parliament the British Nationality Act 1990. Li said the act will grant the British passports to 50,000 Hong Kong families. Li Jinhua categorized the proposed move as a serious breach by the British side of its solemn commitment and the relevant agreements between China and Britain. Her comments were translated by an interpreter.

[Begin unidentified interpreter recording in English] The Chinese Government hereby reiterates once again that all the Hong Kong Chinese compatriots, with or without British dependent territory citizen passports, are Chinese citizens. The nationality status of the Hong Kong Chinese compatriots can only be determined in accordance with China's nationality law. This is a matter within the scope of China's sovereignty. The British Government has no right to settle unilaterally the nationality status of the Hong Kong Chinese citizens. [end recording]

The spokeswoman said: The British Government should consider the overall interests of the two countries and refrain from doing anything detrimental to the gradually improving Sino-British relations. Otherwise, the spokeswoman said, the Chinese side has a right to take a correspondent measure.

A reporter from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR asked: What China's reaction would be if other countries responded to Britain's call to grant passports to more Hong Kong Chinese citizens? Again, spokesman Li Jinhua's statement as translated by the interpreter.

[Begin unidentified interpreter recording in English] This is certainly unacceptable to the Chinese side. We request the British side to set store by the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and the overall interest of Sino-British relations and recant this erroneous practice immediately. [end recording]

British Petroleum Signs Offshore Contracts

OW1604085290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0809 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and the British Petroleum Development Company Ltd (BP) signed a contract here today for the exploration of the 10-15 contracted areas of north China's Bohai Bay, according to a CNOOC spokesman.

The two companies also signed an agreement today to conduct a joint study on the geology of the Pearl River Basin of the South China Sea, the spokesman said.

These were two of the 12 contracts and agreements signed between the Chinese and British companies over the past decade for the exploration, development and

production of offshore oil in Chinese waters, the spokesman said, adding that the two companies have co-operated well.

According to the spokesman, CNOOC and BP have just begun a joint study on the Yinggehai Basin of the South China Sea, and preparations for a massive oil-prospecting program in the Pearl River Basin have been completed.

Protest Against France on Political Asylum

*OW1404152090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1436 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 14 (XINHUA)—Ambassador Zhou Jue of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of France met by appointment with Claude Martin, director of the Asian-Oceanian Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry, making representations with the French Government against its granting of so-called political asylum to Chai Ling and Feng Congde.

Ambassador Zhou Jue stated that both Chai Ling and Feng Congde were criminals wanted by the Chinese public security department for plotting and organizing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing last year. They had fled abroad for the purpose of continuing their activities against the Chinese Government. In disregard of the often-repeated position of the Chinese side on those who had fled China, the French side went so far as to allow Chai Ling and Feng Congde to enter France and grant them the so-called political asylum. Such an action of the French side constituted a gross interference in China's internal affairs and a grave violation of the norms governing international relations. He was therefore instructed to lodge a strong protest with the French Government.

Ambassador Zhou Jue pointed out that the French side had, up to now, failed to adopt any effective measure to stop the Chinese escapees from carrying out activities against the Chinese Government on the French soil. On the contrary, it continued to assume an attitude of connivance towards such activities. The Chinese Government could not but feel deeply concerned about the matter. The Chinese side asked the French side to strictly abide by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as set forth in the international law pertinent to state relations, truly honour its commitment of allowing no Chinese escapees to conduct activities on the French soil against the Chinese Government and take immediate and effective measures to prevent Chai Ling and Feng Congde, etc. from conducting any activity on the French soil against the Chinese Government.

Economic Managers Depart France After Seminar

*OW1204085490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0725 GMT 12 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 11 (XINHUA)—About a dozen Chinese senior economic managers left here for home today after taking part in a seminar of macro-economic management in France.

The seminar, decided by the Chinese and French Governments early last year, was sponsored jointly by the French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget, and the French International Administrative College.

The participants, including economic officials of China's State Planning Commission and leading officials of planning commissions of five Chinese provinces and cities, made on-spot studies and discussed macro-economic management, inflation control and other topics.

They also met with French officials and people in industrial and financial circles both in Paris and Lyons.

French businessmen, who have cooperative relations with China, said that it is a strategic decision for France to treat China as a major trading partner. The current difficulties between the two countries are temporary and their cooperation would be further developed, they added.

Zhejiang, French Normandy Sign Agreement

*OW1404124890 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Mar 90 p 1*

[By ZHEJIANG RIBAO reporter Hu Ansen (5170 1344 2773)]

[Excerpts] With a view to promoting the common prosperity of Zhejiang Province and the Normandy Region and enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and French people, an agreement on the establishment of friendly ties between Zhejiang Province and the Normandy Region of the French Republic was formally signed in Hangzhou yesterday. This is the seventh such agreement Zhejiang has signed with foreign countries.

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the signing ceremony. After the playing of the Chinese and French national anthems, Zhejiang Governor Shen Zulun and the Normandy Region House Speaker Luo Jie Fusai [name as published] signed the agreement, in both Chinese and French texts, on behalf of their governments.

Under the agreement, the two sides will cooperate and conduct extensive exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, educational, cultural, and sports fields. The two sides will maintain necessary contacts through proper channels and consult with each other on exchange and cooperation projects.

Governor Shen Zulun and House Speaker Fusai exchanged toasts at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Prior to the signing ceremony, Governor Shen Zulun and House Speaker Fusai held talks on the establishment of friendly ties and on projects for exchange and cooperation between the two sides. They expressed the belief that friendly exchanges and cooperation between the two sides on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will be conducive to the common prosperity of Zhejiang and Normandy and conforms with the interests of their people. There is great potential for cooperation in the economic, technical, and trade fields, as well as diversified forms of cooperation in education, culture, and other fields. The two sides also discussed a number of projects of mutual interest.

After the signing ceremony, the two sides planted friendship trees to mark the occasion.

Yesterday morning, Ma Cunying, chairman of the provincial economic planning commission, briefed the French delegation about Zhejiang's economic situation and investment environment. An art and literary soiree was held yesterday evening to celebrate the establishment of the friendly ties.

Latin America & Caribbean

Guyanese Foreign Minister Concludes Tour

OW1504140190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1329 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Guangzhou, April 15 (XINHUA)—Rashleigh E. Jackson, foreign minister of the co-operative Republic of Guyana, left here for home this evening.

Minister Jackson arrived here yesterday after winding up his visit to Beijing and Shenzhen, a city of China's major special economic zone.

Jackson and his party attended the opening ceremony of the 1990 China spring export commodities fair this morning. After window shopping different halls, Jackson said to the hosts that the exhibits in the fair suggested great prosperity of China, which enhanced his confidence in the cooperation between the two countries.

During his stay in Shenzhen, Jackson said to the city mayor that the speed of the development of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and its efficiency were rather impressive and he hoped that greater achievements would be made in the future.

Venezuelan Army Commander Leaves Hangzhou

OW1604051190 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Venezuelan army commander in chief, Lieutenant General Carlos Penaloza, his wife, and entourage concluded their friendly visit to Hangzhou and left for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by (Sun Changling), chief of staff of the provincial Military District, and his wife.

Lt. Gen. Penaloza and his party arrived in Hangzhou from Xian by special plane on the afternoon of 13 April. Xu Yongqing, political commissar of the provincial Military District, and his wife hosted a banquet at (Huajiashan) Guesthouse to welcome the distinguished guests from Venezuela in the evening. At the banquet the hosts and guests raised their glasses again and again to toast for the development of friendship between the two peoples and two armies of China and Venezuela.

Penaloza, his wife, and entourage showed great interest in visiting Xihu and other scenic and historical places while in Hangzhou.

Political & Social

Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC

Supreme People's Court Report

HK1404090190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Apr 90 pp 2-3

[Report on Work of the Supreme People's Court—delivered by Ren Jianxin (0117 1696 2450), president of the Supreme People's Court, at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on 29 March]

[Text] Deputies:

The year 1989 was a year for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform in our country, and was also a year in which a great victory was won in checking turmoil and quelling a counterrevolutionary rebellion. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels throughout the country resolutely implemented the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and achieved new results in comprehensively unfolding the judicial work. The main facts are hereinafter reported to the congress for examination and approval.

I. Severely Punishing Serious Criminal Offenders, Safeguarding Social Stability

After the Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], the Supreme People's Court made a prompt decision on the main scope of the trial of criminal cases in 1989 according to the spirit of the NPC session. Stress was laid on continuing to carry out the principle of inflicting severe and prompt punishment according to law on criminal offenders who seriously jeopardized public security and also severely punishing criminals who seriously disrupted the economic order. The people's courts at all levels were required to take effective measures for further dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country handled a total of 392,564 criminals cases in the first trial, marking an increase of 25.3 percent over the previous year; concluded the first trial of 389,597 criminal cases, marking an increase of 24.68 percent over the previous year; and passed legally valid judgement on 482,658 accused people, marking an increase of 30.88 percent over the previous year. Of these people, those who were sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years or longer, to life imprisonment, or to death (including death with reprieve) accounted for 34.24 percent, or 3.45 percentage points higher than in the previous year; those who were sentenced to imprisonment of a term less than 5 years or to detention and control accounted for 64.18, or 1.04 percent points lower than in the previous year; those who were exempted from criminal penalty numbered 6,035; and those who were found not guilty numbered 1,582. In the whole year, the people's courts at all levels dealt severe blows at

various serious criminal activities according to the law, and imposed legal sanctions against the criminal offenders as they deserved.

In the course of dealing with the criminal cases related to the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and the political turmoil in some localities, the people's courts pursued the principle of being both resolute and prudent, consistently and strictly acted according to the law, took facts as the grounds and took the law as the yardstick, strictly distinguished culpable cases from inculpable cases, and distinguished counterrevolutionary crimes from ordinary criminal offenses. They seriously carried out the policy of combining severe punishment with leniency by inflicting severe punishment on those who deserved severe punishment and according lenient treatment to those who deserved leniency. All cases were tried strictly according to the procedures and system stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Law in our country. Cases which should have been tried openly were all tried openly, and this guaranteed the fair trial of these cases. The people's courts only passed sentence on a very small number of criminal offenders who committed such crimes as beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing in the turmoil and in the rebellion and those who harmed state security through organizing, plotting, instigating, and directing political turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. For most participants who were unaware of the true facts, the policy was to educate and unite them without affixing criminal responsibility to them. This not only maintained the solemnity of the law and punished the criminal offenders, but also educated the masses and promoted the stability of the national situation. This policy was endorsed and supported by all social circles in our country. Overseas hostile forces attacked us and accused us of carrying out "secret trials" and "secret executions," "refusing to carry out impartial and open trials," and "extensively trampling upon human rights." This was rumor fabricated with ill intent and was completely groundless. This was completely malicious vilification of our country's judicial organs and judicial system! This was wanton interference in a sovereign state's exercise of its judicial power!

In recent years, some lawless people blatantly engaged in such criminal activities as prostitution and patronizing prostitutes; producing, selling, and disseminating pornographic material; abducting and selling women and children; secretly growing, taking, and trafficking in drugs; organizing gambling; and using feudal and superstitious beliefs to swindle money and harm people. This seriously corrupted social values, disrupted reform and opening up, and undermined the construction of spiritual civilization. Such activities were denounced as six major "public scourges" deeply hated by the masses. The people's courts passed prompt sentences according to the law on a number of offenders involved in cases of the "six vices," and this promoted the in-depth development of the struggle against the "six vices." The people's

courts at all levels also closely cooperated with the public security organs and the procuratorates in actively dealing blows at roving criminals and punishing other serious criminal offenders in order to solve the prominent problems that affected law and order in various localities.

In recent years, juvenile delinquency in many localities showed a rising tendency. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels passed sentences on 293,435 juvenile delinquents, marking an increase of 36.64 percent over the previous year. Of them, those below 18 years of age numbered 42,766, or an increase of 31.79 percent over the previous year. The increase in the number of juvenile delinquents has become a serious social problem and has aroused serious concern in society. It is urgently necessary to take comprehensive measures to solve this problem. In 1988, the Supreme People's Court held a national court work conference in Shanghai to exchange experience in dealing with juvenile delinquency cases. Afterward, courts in various localities actively adopted relevant measures, and some provincial courts formulated concrete rules on the work of the collegiate panels for trying juvenile criminal cases. The Supreme People's Court is now formulating "Several Stipulations on the Procedures for Trying the Criminal Cases of Juveniles." At present, the number of collegiate panels for trying juvenile criminal cases has increased to more than 400. We require local courts to further promote the work of these collegiate panels through summing up their work experience. This will play a major role in educating and rescuing juvenile delinquents, reducing and preventing juvenile crimes, and promoting the comprehensive measures for safeguarding social security.

While inflicting severe punishment according to the law on the criminal offenders who seriously jeopardized public security, the people's courts also laid stress on dealing severe blows at the criminal offenders who seriously disrupted the economic order. The "Supreme People's Court Work Report" approved by the Second Session of the NPC mentioned that in the struggle against economic crimes, the people's courts at all levels should lay stress on fighting corruption and bribe-taking, and must, at the same time, mete out punishment according to the law to those engaged in speculation, smuggling, drug-trafficking, fraud, tax evasion, and other serious economic criminal activities. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country handled a total of 76,758 economic criminal cases among the criminal cases undergoing the first trial; concluded the trial of 75,904 cases; and passed judgement on 105,818 accused people. Of the economic criminal cases tried by the courts, 16,905 were corruption or bribe-taking cases, marking an increase of 44.24 percent over the previous year; the trial of 16,270 cases was concluded, marking an increase of 33.79 percent over the previous year; and legally valid judgement was passed on 12,896 accused people, marking an increase of 31.16 percent over the previous year. Among these people, those who were sentenced to imprisonment of 5 years or longer, to life imprisonment, or to death (including death with

reprieve) numbered 3,161 and accounted for 24.51 percent of the total number accused of corruption or bribe-taking, 2.66 percentage points higher than in the previous year. According to the law, the Supreme People's Court approved the death sentence on 31 major criminals convicted of serious corruption and bribe-taking as they took graft and bribes in huge amounts and caused heavy losses to the state or to the collectives concerned, and the number in this category increased by 55 percent over the previous year.

In order to deeply unfold the struggle against serious economic criminal activities, in light of the proposal of the CPC central leadership and the State Council, according to the stipulations of the relevant laws, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly issued on 18 August the "Circular on Requiring Those Who Have Committed the Crimes of Corruption, Bribe-taking, and Speculation To Surrender Themselves to the Judicial Organs and Confess Their Crimes Within the Time Limit." Under the party's leadership, with the supervision of the people's congresses, and with the support of the governments, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country implemented the "Circular" by taking this as a prominently important task, and achieved marked results. Within the time limit set forth by the "Circular," more than 36,000 people surrendered themselves to the judicial organs and confessed their crimes. In this period, the courts in the whole country handled a total of 10,039 economic criminal cases related to corruption, bribe-taking, and speculation; concluded the trial of 8,250 cases; and passed judgement on 12,461 accused people. Among them, lenient sentences were passed on 3,715 people, and severe punishments were inflicted on 1,595 people according to the stipulations of the "Circular." Among the convicted, 12 were bureau-level cadres and 139 were county-level cadres. Facts showed that the "Circular" fully demonstrated the strong power of the socialist legal system and the policy of combining severe punishment with leniency. This also let the masses see the determination and action of the party and the government to resolutely eliminate corruption and ensure clean government. However, the conditions in implementing the "Circular" showed that the work in this field still developed unevenly in various localities, and the achievements should not be overestimated. The struggle against economic crimes is arduous and complicated and will last for a long time, so we must continue to make unremitting and intensive efforts.

At present, a noticeable problem is that while economic criminal activities in society remain rather serious, some cases that should be brought before the courts are not actually being presented to the courts. A major reason is that "criminal punishment is replaced with fines." This not only affects the solemnity of law enforcement, but may also corrupt the law-enforcing personnel. The party central leadership, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council have paid close attention to this problem and have required the departments concerned

to take measures to solve it. Recently, the national political and judicial work conference also decided to comprehensively and thoroughly solve this problem, and we hope that the relevant measures will be put into practice as soon as possible. All cases that constitute a crime and that make it necessary to affix criminal responsibility to someone according to the requirements of the law must be presented to the people's courts for trial according to the legal procedures.

Deputies: At present, the political, economic, and social situation in our country is stable, and will continue to become more stable. However, the situation in law and order remains rather grim. The number of criminal cases is increasing sharply. According to statistics, in 1989, the number of criminal cases which seriously jeopardized public security and which were handled by the people's courts at all levels in the whole country increased by 30.27 percent over the previous year. Among these cases, serious theft increased by 95.23 percent; robbery cases increased by 68.08 percent; cases of intentional murder increased by 15.29 percent; some roving criminals committed offenses in large and medium-sized cities, in open coastal areas, and along land and water transport lines; in some cases, they ganged up to rob passengers on trains, ships, and buses and looted materials; the criminal activities related to the "six vices" and other evil social phenomena have not been completely checked; criminal gangs bearing the nature of secret societies emerged again in some coastal areas; and as unstable factors are increasing in society, the masses in some areas with a high incidence of crime still lack a sense of security. In particular, domestic and overseas hostile forces and various hostile elements who hate the socialist system are still looking for opportunities for various kinds of sabotage and subversive activities. In view of the above-mentioned facts, at the 15th National Court Work Conference last January, the Supreme People's Court required the people's courts at all levels to be fully aware that in the initial stage of socialism, class struggle still exists in a certain scope and may become rather intense under certain conditions. As long as hostile elements and serious criminal offenders still exist at home, and hostile forces that attempt to infiltrate, stage subversion, and effect peaceful evolution in our country still exist outside the country the people's democratic dictatorship must be maintained and must not be weakened even slightly. As a major tool of the people's democratic dictatorship, the people's courts must strengthen their function of exercising dictatorship over the enemies. The work of trying criminal cases is directly related to the state's security and to social stability, so it must be further strengthened.

II. Adjusting Civil and Economic Relations, Safeguarding the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Citizens and Legal Entities

In the past year, the people's courts tried civil cases, economic cases, maritime cases, and administrative cases and played a major role in protecting citizens' democratic rights and personal rights, safeguarding the

legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal entities, safeguarding social stability, and guaranteeing and promoting the smooth development of economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reforms.

1. Marked progress was made in the trial of civil cases

In the past year, the number of civil cases increased by a big margin. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country conducted first trial of 1,815,385 civil cases, marking an increase of 24.76 percent over the previous year; and concluded the first trial of 1,808,538 civil cases, marking an increase of 27.44 percent over the previous year. Among the cases tried, cases of marriage and family disputes numbered 869,872, accounting for 47.92 percent, or an increase of 16.37 percent over the previous year; cases of debt disputes numbered 577,121, accounting for 31.79 percent and increasing by 53.31 percent over the previous year; and cases of claiming indemnity numbered 172,287, accounting for 9.49 percent and increasing by 14.15 percent over the previous year. Civil cases in these three categories accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total number of all civil cases.

The main reasons for the continuing substantial rise in the number of civil cases are as follows: 1) With the development of diverse economic elements with socialist public ownership as the main body and with the prosperity of the socialist planned commodity economy, civil and legal relations between citizens and between citizens and legal entities are becoming more complex and extensive. 2) Due to gradual perfection of the legal system, especially the promulgation and enforcement of the general rules for the civil law, the scope of civil cases handled by the people's courts is getting wider, with a gradual increase in the cases of various new categories concerning authors' rights, reputation rights, personal portrait rights, and name rights. 3) The popularization of legal knowledge and the strengthening of the sense of law and civil rights has made more and more people know how to use legal means to protect their own legitimate rights and interests. 4) Some people are exposed to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, and some feudal ideas and old habits have been restored among some people. For example, in the matter of marriage and family relations, some people have become fickle in their affections, have affairs with a third person, or neglect their duty of maintenance.

At present, civil cases have the following characteristics: 1) There is a large number of such cases. Last year, the civil cases handled at first trial by the people's courts at all levels in the country accounted for over 60 percent of all cases handled by the courts. 2) Civil cases involve a wide scope of affairs with complicated details. For example, these cases are related to marriage, family relations, land and forest ownership, and other fields of social life and production. 3) Many cases directly concern citizens' democratic rights, personal rights, and property rights, and reflect conflicts of interest and contradictions in various aspects. If these cases are not

properly handled, the contradictions might be intensified. Last year, about 70 percent of such criminal cases as homicide and injury with intent derived from the intensification of civil disputes. In the past year, the people's courts further promoted the implementation of the general rules for enforcing the civil law and actively conducting the trial of civil cases. Through the handling of a large number of civil cases, especially through the prompt settlement of some civil cases in which the contradictions might be intensified, the courts played a positive role in consolidating the internal unity and stability among the people and in promoting production development and the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

In 1990, the work of trying civil cases will continue to face a substantial increase in these cases, and will face a complicated situation in which new conditions and new problems will increase. The task for the people's courts at all levels is to continue to strengthen the trial of civil cases so as to better serve economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform; to sum up and spread positive experience in handling marriage, debt, and compensation cases and the new categories of cases related to authors' rights, reputation rights, portrait rights, and so on; to study the applicability of the laws in civil cases related to foreign people or Taiwan people; and to strive to use legal means to protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal entities, to check illegal behavior, and to maintain social stability.

2. There was major development in the trial of economic cases

In the past year, the work of trying economic cases earnestly followed the principle of serving economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform and serving socialist economic construction. Efforts were made to handle all kinds of economic disputes against the background of the overheated economic conditions and the chaotic economic order, especially the disorderly conditions in the field of circulation. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country conducted the first trial of a total of 694,907 economic cases, marking an increase of 35.45 percent over the previous year; concluded the first trial of 673,593 economic cases, marking an increase of 38.6 percent over the previous year; and all the while the total subject of legal actions amounted to 21.5 billion yuan, marking an increase of 83.7 percent over the previous year's figure of 11.7 billion yuan. Among the economic cases being tried, those related to disputes over credit contracts numbered 251,582, or an increase of 48.73 percent over the previous year. The handling of these cases enabled the banks to recover large amounts of overdue loans, thus accelerating the turnover of the funds. The cases related to disputes over purchase contracts numbered 192,808, or an increase of 29.5 percent. The handling of these cases ensured the normal circulation of large quantities of funds and materials. The cases related to disputes over

construction contracts numbered 15,409, and the handling of these cases solved many disputes over construction contracts and subcontracts arising from cutting down on the level of capital construction and rectifying the order in the construction industry. The cases related to disputes over rural production contracts numbered 29,810. In particular, special tribunals were set up to handle the cases related to disputes over contracts concerning orchards, tea gardens, and aquatic farms in the areas where such problems occurred more frequently and might have intensified the contradictions among the people. This supported the implementation of the rural contract system. The cases related to disputes over enterprise management contracts and leasing contracts numbered 6,959, and the handling of these cases promoted the in-depth development of enterprise reforms.

With the in-depth development of reform and opening up, many new conditions and complicated questions appeared in the work of trying economic cases. 1) The subject of legal actions involved larger and larger amounts. The average subject of legal action in a case increased from more than 10,000 yuan more than three years ago to more than 30,000 yuan recently. Many cases involved amounts from several million yuan to over 10 million yuan. 2) After the government began to screen and reorganize business companies, the cases of failing to fulfill contracts, failing to repay debts, and applying for bankruptcy increased by large numbers. The handling of such cases and the execution of the court judgments were all very difficult. 3) Economic disputes were frequently linked with lawbreaking and criminal cases. Thus, the law enforcement organs were required to cooperate and coordinate their work better. 4) The cases in such new categories as encroaching upon patent rights and trademark rights and disputes over technical and joint-venture contracts continued to increase in large numbers, and these cases were usually very complicated. 5) There was a sharp increase in the cases concerning the inferior quality of goods and counterfeit goods that harmed the interests of consumers. 6) Although the number of cases related to foreigners and to people in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan was still not too big, such cases were increasing rather rapidly. In 1989, such cases were more than twice as many as in 1988. Some of these cases had a major domestic impact or were related to international fraud activities. 7) Some cases with a large subject of action or with a major impact on local or departmental interests often faced interference, and this increased the complicated nature of these cases.

This year, the task of handling economic cases will become more arduous. In the process of furthering economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform, the implementation of the measures for adjusting the industrial and production structures, cutting down on the size of capital construction investment, tightening the financial appropriations and the supply of credit, and rectifying the circulation order, some new problems and new contradictions will continue to appear, and the cases of economic dispute arising from

these economic measures will increase in large numbers. Therefore, at the 15th National Court Work Conference, we stressed that the people's courts at all levels should strengthen the sense of service, intensify investigations and studies, maintain close contacts with other law-enforcing organs and coordinate each other's work, and improve law-enforcing activities through continuously solving existing problems. Through their trials, the courts should protect legitimate business activities; ban illegal activities; adjust economic relations; and play a more positive role in overcoming disorderly phenomena in economic activities, promoting the steady expansion of foreign economic relations, and ensuring the stable development of the economy.

3. The trial of maritime cases continued to make advances

With the development of our country's ocean shipping industry and the expansion of its foreign trade, the number of marine cases and maritime commercial cases also increased. Last year, the maritime courts in the whole country conducted the first trial of 725 marine cases and maritime commercial cases, marking an increase of 27.42 percent over the previous year. The cases being handled could be classified into 32 categories. The contesting parties in the lawsuits came from 35 countries and regions. The courts concluded the trial of 633 marine and maritime commercial cases, marking an increase of 27.88 percent over the previous year.

Over the past year, we laid stress on two points in conducting the trial of maritime cases. First, we expanded the scope of cases to be handled. In order to better exercise our country's maritime judicial power, in light of the relevant legal stipulations in our country and the our country's practical experience in conducting the trial of maritime cases, the Supreme People's Court formulated in May 1989 the "Regulations on the Scope of Cases To Be Handled by the Maritime Courts." Aside from the cases we handled in the past, we added the cases of maritime transport fraud, illegal detention of ships, and disputes over the building and selling of ships and over scrapping ships to the scope of cases handled. Thus, the number of case categories increased from 18 in the past to 42 at present. Second, we paid special attention to the handling of cases related to foreigners or Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan people and to major and complicated domestic cases. Through the trial of maritime cases, we safeguarded state sovereignty, protected the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese and foreign litigants, and promoted the development of foreign trade and foreign economic activities.

To meet the needs in the development of the maritime judicial work, this year, we plan to comprehensively sum up our work experience since we began to deal with maritime cases, settle the existing problems in our current maritime judicial work, and further rationalize the structure of the maritime courts. The new maritime courts in Haikou and Xiamen began to handle lawsuits last March. At present the trials on appeal related to

maritime cases are still handled by the high-level people's court in the same locality. This system does not meet the strong professional requirements in the trial of maritime cases, and is not suited to the characteristics of these cases, of which a large proportion are related to foreigners and are transregional. So we are now considering a plan for setting up high-level maritime courts, and will submit the plan to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.

4. The trial of administrative cases was unfolded rapidly

At present, more than 2,400 local courts in the whole country have set up special panels for trying administrative cases, and they are actively and prudently handling a number of such cases. In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country conducted the first trial of 9,934 administrative cases, marking an increase of 15.88 percent over the previous year; and concluded the first trial of 9,742 administrative cases, marking an increase of 21.33 percent over the previous year. These cases were related to such administrative institutions as public security, land management, industrial and commercial administration, taxation, environmental protection, and maritime customs. Among the cases that were wound up, those in which the original administrative decisions were maintained numbered 4,135 and accounted for 42.45 percent; those in which the litigants agreed to withdraw the claims numbered 2,966 and accounted for 30.45 percent; those in which the original administrative decisions were rescinded numbered 1,364 and accounted for 14 percent; and those in which the administrative institutions concerned changed their original decisions numbered 587 and accounted for 6.03 percent. Through the handling of administrative cases, the people's courts played a positive role in protecting the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal entities, and other organizations; ensuring and supervising the administrative institutions' performance of their functions according to the law; maintaining the close ties between the government and the people; and promoting unity and stability.

After the promulgation of the Administrative Proceedings Law in April last year, the Supreme People's Court and some local people's courts successively ran training courses on the Administrative Proceedings Law and the Administrative Law; the Supreme People's Court and some high-level people's courts also launched pilot projects in conducting the trial of administrative cases; and many local courts actively disseminated knowledge the Administrative Proceedings Law and the Administrative Law in connection with the trial of administrative cases and did a great deal of preparatory work for the implementation of the Administrative Proceedings Law. Beginning 1 October this year, the Administrative Proceedings Law will officially come into force in our country. This will be an important event in the construction of the socialist legal system in our country, and will also mark a major development in the construction of socialist democratic politics in our country. Then, the work of the people's courts in the handling of administrative cases will also enter a new stage. In the future, an

increasing number of administrative cases will be presented to the courts, and some administrative cases with strong professional, technical, and policy characteristics will appear. Thus, the quantity and quality of the judicial personnel in the courts for handling administrative cases should be further enhanced. At present, many people are still not accustomed to and not familiar with the Administrative Proceedings Law, and it will take time to change this situation. Therefore, the main task for this year's administrative-related judicial work is to make full preparations for the implementation of the Administrative Proceedings Law and for the comprehensive unfolding of the administrative-related judicial work. The people's courts at all levels should seriously study the Administrative Proceedings Law, give wide publicity to this law, set up institutions specializing in handling administrative cases, replenish the personnel in these institutions, further enhance the political and professional quality of the judicial personnel responsible for handling administrative cases, and properly handle all sorts of administrative cases strictly according to the relevant laws. The Supreme People's Court is planning to put forward its concrete opinions on the implementation of the Administrative Proceedings Law through making investigations and studies and summing up work experience.

III. Strengthening Judicial Supervision and Guidance, Enhancing the Level of Law Enforcement

In 1989, the people's courts at all levels in the whole country handled a total of 2,913,515 cases of all kinds in first trial, marking an increase of 27.19 percent over 1988; and concluded the first trial of 2,882,103 cases of all kinds, marking an increase of 29.47 percent over 1988. As compared with 1984, both the number of cases being handled and the number of cases wound up were more than doubled. This huge number of cases were related to the political and economic life of the state as well as various other aspects of social life, and were closely related to the immediate interests of the masses. The trial of some major cases had major national and international impact. Many cases were extremely complicated, and new conditions and new questions continued to crop up. Under these circumstances, the Supreme People's Court directly handled the appeals in, reexamined the judgments in, and retried 889 major and difficult cases of all kinds, and also made great effort to strengthen judicial supervision and guidance in order to continuously improve judicial work and enhance the level of law enforcement, thus meeting the requirements of the developing situation.

1. Strengthen judicial interpretation.

In light of the stipulations of the organic law for the people's courts and the "Resolution on Strengthening the Explanation of Laws" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, in 1989 the Supreme People's Court gave consideration to the issue of how to concretely apply the laws and further strengthened the work of giving judicial explanation. On the basis of making in-depth investigations and studies and summing up work experience,

through the discussions and decisions made by the judicial committee, the Supreme People's Court issued 31 judicial interpretation directives concerning the handling of criminal, civil, economic, and maritime cases, thus promptly solving the problems related to the applicability of the laws in judicial practice. For example, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly issued the "Answers to Several Questions About the Implementation of the 'Supplementary Regulations on Punishing Those Who Committed the Crimes of Corruption and Bribe-taking'" and laid down concrete stipulations on judging the crimes of corruption and bribe-taking and on the criteria of imposing penalties according to the amounts of public money being embezzled. The Supreme People's Court issued the "Summary of the National Court Work Forum on Commutation of Punishment and Parole Provisional Release" and laid down concrete criteria for reducing penalties and freeing prisoners on probation. This played a positive role in prompting convicts to correct their conduct and in preventing them from committing crimes again. In light of the stipulation of Article 76 of the Criminal Law, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued an "Announcement on No Longer Bringing Criminal Charges Against People Who Moved to Taiwan and Committed Crimes Before the Establishment of the Local People's Political Power After the Establishment of the PRC" and also stipulated that the principles specified by the "announcement" were also applicable to people now residing in other regions and countries. This produced benign influence at home and abroad and helped promote the motherland's peaceful reunification. The Supreme People's Court issued "Several Concrete Opinions on How To Make Sure a Couple's Marriage Has Broken Up When the People's Courts Are Trying Divorce Cases" and "Several Opinions on the People's Courts' Handling of Cases Related to Cohabitation as Husband and Wife Without Undergoing the Marriage Registration Procedures," giving comprehensive and systematic judicial interpretation to the legal issues concerning the application of the Law of Marriage to the handling of various divorce cases. The Supreme People's Court issued the "Summary of the National Judicial Work Forum on the Handling of Economic Cases Related to Foreigners or Hong Kong and Macao People in Coastal Areas," and gave interpretation to the issues concerning the jurisdiction of such cases, the parties of the lawsuits, the law-agents, the preservation of the lawsuits, the applicability of the laws, and trial by default. This solved some questions that needed to be urgently classified in judicial practice, and promoted the handling of economic cases related to foreigners or Hong Kong and Macao people. While giving judicial interpretation, the Supreme People's Court also gave prompt publicity to some typical and guiding cases in order to give more effective guidance to the judicial work.

2. Strengthen judicial supervision.

The PRC Constitution stipulates that "the Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice

by the local people's courts at different levels and by the special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by those at lower levels." In accordance with this stipulation, in 1989 we studied and guided the application of the law to the handling of some major, complicated, and difficult cases. We promptly summed up and disseminated judicial work experience, made investigations and studies on some new issues in judicial work, put forward relevant opinions on dealing with these issues, and discovered and corrected problems. We further strengthened supervision and guidance for the administration of justice by people's courts at the lower levels. At the same time, we strengthened the work of handling appeals and conducting retrials. Last year, the people's courts at different levels, following the principles of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes once they are discovered, handled 1,074,983 appeals against legally valid court decisions made in previous years. They retried 109,498 cases through the judicial supervision procedures. Of them, the cases in which original court decisions were maintained numbered 68,422 and accounted for 62.49 percent; the cases in which court decisions were changed numbered 24,670 and accounted for 22.53 percent. The people's courts at various levels also handled 2,014 criminal cases in which the people's procuratorates filed counterappeals; 2,057 cases of this category were wound up (including the cases left over from previous years). Of these cases, those in which the original court decisions were maintained numbered 763 and accounted for 37.04 percent; and those in which the original court decisions were found improper and were changed according to the laws numbered 809 and accounted for 39.33 percent. All this protected the legitimate rights and interests of the parties of the lawsuits, and safeguarded the solemnity of the laws.

3. Actively improve court hearings with stress being laid on hearings in public.

In order to promote the construction of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and to bring court hearings strictly in line with the established legal procedures, in 1989 people's courts at all levels in the whole country further strengthened court hearings in public, thus placing court hearings under the supervision of the masses. They did their best to arrange open hearings of all the cases that should be heard in public. Through summing up the experience of some local courts in arranging the retrial of some cases through open court hearings, the Supreme People's Court formulated the document of "Opinions on the Procedures for the Open Court Hearing of Retried Cases." In the course of hearing cases related to civil and economic disputes, the people's courts at various levels placed more emphasis on requiring the parties to present evidence and carried out a large number of pilot projects in this regard in order to better combine the evidence presentation by the parties of the lawsuits with the court investigations, thus enhancing the efficiency of the court hearing. Through open court hearings, the courts could better judge rights

and wrongs, affix responsibility to the proper party, and also publicize the legal system and enable lawyers to play an active role in the actions at law. This also achieved marked results in enhancing the quality and efficiency of judicial work. In order to make the open court hearing more successful, in recent years, the people's courts arranged for people's jurors, elected according to law or invited from various social circles, to participate in the court hearings. Henceforth, we will invite more people's deputies, members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], members of the democratic parties, and celebrities without party affiliation as people's jurors to participate in the court hearings of some major, difficult, or influential cases. It is hoped that this will win greater support from all social circles. However, there still exist some practical problems in the open hearings of the people's courts. As one of the main problems, some courts now still lack necessary rooms for open hearings. Local party committees, people's congresses, and governments have noticed this problem. It is hoped that such problems will be solved as soon as possible.

4. Actively carry out mediation.

In the activities of handling civil and economic cases, we pursued the principle of "laying stress on mediation" according to the laws, and paid attention to raising the quality of court mediation. Last year, over 70 percent of the civil and economic cases were solved through court mediation. In order to meet the needs of the development of the socialist planned commodity economy and of the substantial increase in the cases of civil and economic disputes, the people's courts at various levels have strengthened and improved their work of mediating disputes. Some courts actively tried to promote reconciliation at court. As long as both parties in the lawsuit were willing to accept the court's mediation, and the facts in the dispute as well as the rights and wrongs and the responsibilities were clear, then the court could directly mediate according to the law. Such mediation had the advantages of solving a large number of disputes in not long a period, making things convenient for the parties involved in the lawsuits, and reducing the backlog of cases. Thus, this method produced good social effects. At the 15th national court work conference, we required that local courts with necessary conditions begin to experiment with this method, sum up experience, and adopt it more extensively. At the same time, we also paid attention to correcting some courts' practice of laying undue stress on raising the rate of cases being wound up through mediation, which resulted in the failure of winding up some cases through prolonged and unsuccessful mediation. We emphasized that the principle of "laying stress on mediation" should be comprehensively understood and correctly implemented, and court decisions should be promptly made if mediation proves ineffective.

5. Improve the work of executing court decisions.

In the past year, the people's courts at various levels strengthened their leadership over the work of executing the court decisions. In the course of execution, many courts strengthened their internal and external work-coordination, gave more publicity to the legal system, and patiently and carefully did ideological work to advise the people and institutions concerned to follow the court decisions. This safeguarded the solemnity of the laws and also realistically solved the concrete problems. Last year, due to the efforts of the people's courts at all levels, the efficiency and quality of the execution of court decisions were enhanced. At present, however, the court decisions on some cases still cannot be executed, and this was particularly obvious in the cases of economic disputes. Many factors caused difficulties for the execution of court decisions. Among others, a major factor was the disruption caused by local protectionism and selfish departmentalism. In order to change this situation, we emphasized that people's courts at all levels must set strict demands on themselves, resolutely adhere to the position of the state, remove all obstacles, and ensure the unified implementation of the laws. The people's courts at higher levels should give guidance to the work of the people's courts at lower levels in executing court decisions, and should coordinate, support, and supervise their work in this respect. Courts should seriously and responsibly fulfill the tasks of executing the court decisions passed by other courts. If a court fails to fulfill the execution task assigned to it according to law, the responsible personnel should be disciplined; and those who hinder the execution of court decisions should be seriously punished according to law. We hope that the people's congresses will continue to support and supervise the courts' decision-execution work, and hope that all quarters concerned will support the courts' work according to the laws, thus safeguarding the dignity and authority of the laws.

6. Carry out judicial cooperation with foreign courts.

In the past year, the courts in our country have developed their judicial cooperation with foreign courts. Last year, our country successively signed agreements on judicial cooperation with the GDR and the People's Republic of Mongolia. The judicial cooperation agreements that our country signed with France and Poland have come into force, and judicial assistance has been exchanged on the handling of civil, commercial, and criminal cases. Henceforth, with the continuing expansion of opening up to the outside world and the perfection of our legal system, our country will sign judicial cooperation agreements with more foreign countries, and our work in this respect must be further strengthened.

IV. Consistently Setting Strict Demands on the Running of the Courts, Building a Stronger Judicial Contingent

Last year, we continued to pursue the principle of setting strict demands on the running of the courts. While doing the judicial work, we also made effort to consolidate the

contingent of judicial personnel and achieved great results in this respect. The vast number of cadres and policemen in the courts throughout the country adhered to the four cardinal principles, constantly supported reform and opening up, seriously enforced the laws, and substantially enhanced their political and professional quality. In the struggle of checking the political turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the judicial cadres and court policemen resolutely supported the wise decision and resolute measures adopted by the party central leadership and stood up to the stern test. While facing a situation in which cases of all kinds were increasing in large numbers and facing rather difficult working conditions, they continued to work hard, overcame various difficulties, and fulfilled the judicial tasks in all fields. A large number of advanced collectives and individuals who kept upright and incorrupt, honestly performed official duties, and served the people wholeheartedly emerged in various local courts. In 1989, in the courts throughout the country, 3,163 advanced collectives were commended and awarded; and 14,184 individuals received awards and merit citations. Ten judges attended the national meeting for commended model laborers and advanced workers, and the title of "Advanced Collective in the National Court Structure in Checking Turmoil and Quelling the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion" was conferred by the Supreme People's Court on 73 units. Practice showed that court personnel constituted a contingent that the party and the people could trust and had combat effectiveness. In the past year, we stressed the following five aspects of work in the course of building up our contingent:

1. Strengthen ideological and political work. In the past year, the courts attached importance to the ideological and political work. However, our ideological and political work was not carried out intensively enough, and must be further strengthened and improved.

We required court cadres and policemen in the whole country to further unify their thinking and action according to the spirit of the fourth and fifth plenums of the 13th party central committee and be fully aware of the new situation and tasks they were facing. We educated court cadres and policemen in order to make them deeply realize the existence of the struggle between the international hostile forces and our country through infiltration and anti-infiltration, subversion and anti-subversion, and peaceful evolution and anti-peaceful evolution, and the protracted, intense, and complicated character of the struggle to maintain the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in our country. No matter what changes occur in the world situation, we will continue to advance along the our own path and adhere to socialism and the policy for reform and opening up.

2. Seriously study the basic theory of Marxism and raise the political theoretical level of cadres. We required the people's courts at all levels to deeply study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong

Thought, especially the philosophical theory and the theories about state and law, and study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works, mainly his theory about building socialism with Chinese characteristics, in connection with their concrete thinking and practical work. We also formulated the plan for training all presidents and vice presidents of middle-level and high-level people's courts in rotation within five years. Beginning in 1987, we entrusted the central party school with the running of a study class to study the basic theory of Marxism. Through study, cadres were able to raise their ideological, political, and theoretical level, improve their ability to approach, analyze, and solve problems, and increase their consciousness in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization.

3. Maintain incorruptibility, strictly enforce discipline, and build up a judicial contingent who are honest and incorruptible in performing official duties and enforcing the laws. The people's courts are the state's judicial organs. It is of special significance to maintain the incorruptibility of the courts. In May 1989, the Supreme People's Court held a national court work conference on maintaining incorruptibility and required court leaders at all levels to take the maintenance of incorruptibility as a major task. After the work conference, courts at all levels conducted anti-corruption education among all court cadres and policemen, and formulated concrete measures for maintaining incorruptibility and fighting corruption. They achieved certain successful results in this respect. Cadres and policemen in many courts were able to resist the influence of some unhealthy practices in society. They turned down the dining invitations and gifts and rejected bribes. However, it was also discovered that a small number of people could not stand up to such tests, and violated discipline and the laws or even committed criminal offenses. According to statistics, last year the courts in the whole country meted out disciplinary punishments to 690 cadres and policemen, accounting for 0.29 percent of the total number of cadres and policemen working in the courts. Among these people, 659 people received party or administrative disciplinary punishments, and 31 people encountered criminal penalties (including eleven judges). It is noticeable that a very small number of presidents of grass-roots courts and vice presidents of middle-level courts even abused their official power and perverted justice for a bribe, thus becoming guilty people condemned by the people. This fully showed the seriousness of the problem. This year, we will continue to firmly carry out the anti-corruption task, further strengthen disciplinary inspection and supervision, and be conscious in accepting the extensive supervision of party committees, people's congresses, and the masses. Last year, overall law enforcement inspection was carried out in the courts throughout the country. In the future, such inspections will be carried out every year. Once a court official is found to be involved in irregular and

corrupt practices, he must be resolutely and severely punished according to law and must not be tolerated.

4. Seriously handle education and training for cadres, and cultivate legal experts with both political integrity and professional competence. The development of the legal system construction and the all-round unfolding of judicial work require that courts possess a considerable number of legal experts in various aspects. Practice over many years has showed that the training of senior judges and reserve talents merely through the existing institutes of political science and law would not meet the needs of the rapidly developing situation. The courts themselves must also rely on their own resources to strengthen education and training of cadres. In 1989, more than 4,200 students graduated from part-time universities of law for court cadres throughout the whole country. The Supreme People's Court and the State Education Commission jointly established the Senior Judge Training Center of China, and the first group of students graduated in July last year. Now, 120 students are still studying in this training center. These law schools run by the courts opened a new way to train senior-level legal experts. Last year, people's courts at various levels also ran 1,215 short-term training courses with the participation of more than 37,900 people. A multi-tiered training network with diverse forms is taking shape. Henceforth, we will continue to do a successful job in education and training of cadres, quicken the pace of setting up judge training centers in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and create conditions for the establishment of a national judge academy.
5. Consistently follow the mass line, go deep into grass-roots units, and improve the style of court hearings and the style of the judicial work. In the past year, judicial personnel relied on the masses, tried to make things convenient for the masses, and did a great deal of painstaking work in order to make on-the-spot investigations, to handle cases on the spot, and to seek prompt solutions for disputes. They received 4,538,954 letters and visits from the masses related to lawsuits and non-lawsuit affairs. Through handling these letters and visits, they maintained close ties between the courts and the masses and guaranteed the right of citizens and legal persons to take legal action. At the same time, in connection with the handling of various cases, they also gave publicity to the legal system among the masses, and improved the style of court hearings. However, things in this respect still need to be further improved, because there remains a wide gap between the actual work of the judicial personnel and the requirements set forth by the "Decision on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. All court cadres and policemen in the whole country must seriously study the spirit of the sixth plenum of the central committee, firmly establish the conception of

serving the people wholeheartedly, and carry forward the fine tradition in the people's judicial work. Court leaders at all levels must organize judicial personnel to go deep into the grassroots units and among the masses and go deep into the realities of life so as to carry out serious investigations and studies in connection with the major issue in the work of the courts. They should make efforts to solve the existing problems in the work of the grassroots units and ensure the actual implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. The system of the court president's personal handling of cases and the system of receiving letters and visits from the masses must be maintained in order to keep up the close ties between the courts and the masses, to accept the supervision of the masses, and to continuously improve the work of the courts.

In retrospect, although the people's courts achieved certain results in their work in all fields over the past year, there remained a gap between the actual work results and the requirements of the party and the state for the courts. This was mainly reflected in the fact that our thinking and actual work still could not keep pace with the new situation in political and economic development in our country. No sufficient overall guidance was given to the grassroots units and no sufficient effort was made to strengthen grassroots work. When some new conditions and new issues appeared in the work, no sufficient effort was made to carry out systematic investigations and studies and thus put forward solutions and guiding opinions. We need to seriously improve our work in the future and overcome these problems. On the other hand, our work also faced some difficulties. There is a prominent contradiction between the work load and the existing judicial manpower in the people's courts and between the sharply increasing number of cases and the continuing shortage of funds and necessary equipment for the judicial work. This problem has affected the unfolding of judicial work for a long time, and has attracted the close attention of the party central leadership, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council. We hope that the contradiction will be properly solved this year.

Deputies: This year will be a year of crucial importance in our country's economic improvement-rectification and in-depth reform. At present, the overwhelming task is to maintain stability. That is, we must maintain our country's political, economic, and social stability. This is also the most important task of the people's courts. The people's courts constitute an important component part of the state apparatus of the people's democratic dictatorship. The judicial work in various fields has a direct bearing on the objective of ensuring social stability. People's courts at all levels in the whole country must consistently follow the basic line of "one center, two basic points," pursue the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the mass line, and firmly establish the conception that all judicial work must serve the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the country's further

political, economic, and social stability. They should, under the guidance of the spirit of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenums of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and under the supervision and support of the NPC and its standing committee, carry out judicial work in all fields; fully perform their judicial functions; guarantee and promote the smooth development of economic improvement-rectification and in-depth reform; serve the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy; and serve the cause of socialist modernization.

Text of Joint Venture Law

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[Paragraph spacing as provided by XINHUA]

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Following is the text of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures, which was adopted at the Second Annual Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC) on July 1, 1979 and revised in accordance with an amendment to the law adopted at the Seventh NPC's third session:

Article 1 With a view to expanding international economic cooperation and technical exchange, the People's Republic of China permits foreign companies, enterprises, other economic organizations or individuals (hereafter referred to as "foreign joint venturers") to join with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic organizations (hereafter referred to as "Chinese joint venturers") in establishing joint ventures in the People's Republic of China in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and subject to approval by the Chinese Government.

Article 2 The Chinese Government protects, in accordance with the law, the investment of foreign joint venturers, the profits due them and their other lawful rights and interests in a joint venture, pursuant to the agreement, contract and articles of association approved by the Chinese Government.

All the activities of a joint venture shall comply with the provisions of the laws, decrees and pertinent regulations of the People's Republic of China.

The state shall not nationalize or requisition any equity joint venture. Under special circumstances, when public interest requires, equity joint ventures may be requisitioned by legal procedures and appropriate compensation shall be made.

Article 3 The joint venture agreement, contract and articles of association signed by the parties to the venture shall be submitted to the state's competent Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (hereafter referred to as the examining and approving authorities) for examination and approval. The examining and approving authorities shall, within three months, decide

whether to approve or disapprove them. After approval, the joint venture shall register with the state's competent Department of Industry and Commerce Administration, obtain a licence to do business and start operations.

Article 4 A joint venture shall take the form of a limited liability company.

The proportion of the investment contributed by the foreign joint venturer(s) shall generally not be less than 25 percent of the registered capital of a joint venture.

The parties to the venture shall share the profits, risks and losses in proportion to their respective contributions to the registered capital.

No assignment of the registered capital of a joint venture shall be made without the consent of the other parties to the venture.

Article 5 Each party to a joint venture may make its investment in cash, in kind or in industrial property rights, etc.

The technology and the equipment that serve as a foreign joint venturer's investment must be advanced technology and equipment that actually suit our country's needs. If the foreign joint venturer causes losses by deception through the intentional use of backward technology and equipment, it shall pay compensation for the losses.

The investment of a Chinese joint venturer may include the right to the use of a site provided for the joint venture during the period of its operation. If the right to the use of the site does not constitute a part of a Chinese joint venturer's investment, the joint venture shall pay the Chinese Government a fee for its use.

The various investments referred to above shall be specified in the joint venture contract and articles of association, and the value of each (excluding that of the site) shall be jointly assessed by the parties to the venture.

Article 6 An equity joint venture shall have a board of directors, the size and composition of which shall be stipulated in the contract and articles of association after consultation between the parties to the venture; the directors shall be appointed and replaced by the relevant parties. The chairman and the vice-chairman or vice-chairmen shall be chosen through consultation by the parties to the venture or elected by the board of directors. If the Chinese side or the foreign side assumes the office of the chairman, the other side shall assume the office(s) of vice-chairman or vice-chairmen. The board of directors shall decide on important problems concerning the joint venture on the principle of equity and mutual benefit.

The board of directors is empowered, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association of the joint venture, to discuss and decide all major problems of the venture: expansion programs, proposals for production

and operating activities, the budget for revenues and expenditures, distribution of profits, plans concerning manpower and pay scales, the termination of business and the appointment or employment of the president, the vice-president(s), the chief engineer, the treasurer and the auditors, as well as their powers and terms of employment, etc.

The offices of president and vice-president(s) (or factory manager and deputy manager(s)) shall be assumed by the respective parties to the venture.

The employment and dismissal of the staff and workers of a joint venture shall be provided for in accordance with the law in the agreement and contract of the parties to the venture.

Article 7 After payment, pursuant to the provisions of the tax laws of the People's Republic of China, of the joint venture income tax on the gross profit earned by the joint venture and after deduction from the gross profit of a reserve fund, a bonus and welfare fund for staff and workers, and a venture expansion fund, as provided in the articles of association of the joint venture, the net profit shall be distributed to the parties to the joint venture in proportion to their respective contributions to the registered capital.

An equity joint venture may, in accordance with provisions of the relevant laws and administrative rules and regulations of the state on taxation, enjoy preferential treatment for reduction of or exemption from taxes.

A foreign joint venturer that reinvests in China its share of the net profit may apply for refund of a part of the income taxes already paid.

Article 8 An equity joint venture shall, on the strength of its business licence, open a foreign exchange account with a bank or any other financial institution which is permitted by the state Agency for Foreign Exchange Control to handle foreign exchange transactions.

The pertinent foreign exchange transactions of a joint venture shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations on foreign exchange control of the People's Republic of China.

In its operating activities a joint venture may directly raise funds from foreign banks.

The various kinds of insurance coverage of a joint venture shall be furnished by Chinese insurance companies.

Article 9 The production and operating plans of a joint venture shall be filed with the departments in charge and shall be implemented through economic contracts.

In its purchase of required raw and processed materials, fuels, parts and auxiliary equipment, etc., a joint venture should give first priority to purchases in China. It may also purchase them directly from the international market with foreign exchange raised by itself.

A joint venture is encouraged to market its products outside China. Export products may be distributed to foreign markets through the joint venture directly or through associated agencies, and they may also be distributed through China's foreign trade agencies. Products of the joint venture may also be distributed in the Chinese market.

Whenever necessary, a joint venture may establish branches outside China.

Article 10 The net profit that a foreign joint venturer receives after fulfilling its obligations under the laws and the agreement and the contract, the funds it receives at the time of the joint venture's scheduled expiration or early termination, and its other funds may be remitted abroad in the currency specified in the joint venture contract and in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations.

A foreign joint venturer shall be encouraged to deposit in the Bank of China foreign exchange that it is entitled to remit abroad.

Article 11 The wages, salaries and other legitimate income earned by the foreign staff and workers of a joint venture, after payment of the individual income tax under the tax laws of the People's Republic of China, may be remitted abroad in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations.

Article 12 Based on various lines of business and circumstances, the issue of operation periods of equity joint ventures may be handled differently. Equity joint ventures engaged in a certain line of business shall specify in the contracts their operation periods, while equity joint ventures engaged in another line of business may choose to or not to specify their operation periods. In the case of an equity joint venture with its operation period specified, if the parties to the venture agree to extend the operation period, the venture may send an application to the examining and approving authorities six months before the expiration of the operation period. The examining and approving authorities shall, within one month of receipt of the application, decide to approve or disapprove it.

Article 13 If there occur heavy losses, failure of a party to perform its obligation under the contract and the articles of association or force majeure, etc., the joint venture may terminate the contract through consultation and agreement by the parties, and subject to approval by the examining and approving authorities and to registration with the state's competent Department of Industry and Commerce Administration. In cases of losses caused by a breach of contract, the financial responsibility shall be borne by the party that has breached the contract.

Article 14 Disputes arising between the parties to a joint venture that the board of directors cannot settle through

consultation may be settled through mediation or arbitration by a Chinese arbitration agency or through arbitration by another arbitration agency agreed upon by the parties to the venture.

Article 15 This law shall come into force on the day of its promulgation. The power to amend this law is vested in the National People's Congress.

Deputies Discuss Court Reports

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[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)—Over the past few days, delegations to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held a panel discussion on the work reports submitted by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Deputies pointed out: It is necessary to go all out to give expression to socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system, strengthen the dictatorial function of a socialist state organ, firmly crack down on criminals who seriously jeopardize public order, and reinforce supervision over public security, to create a stable social environment for economic rectification and deepening of reform and for the further development of the national economy.

Some deputies from Fujian Province said: Last year, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate did a tremendous job and scored remarkable achievements. Overall, however, there has been no fundamental improvement in public order. The deputies suggested that effective measures be taken to swiftly solve serious problems in public security.

Quite a few deputies from the Liberation Army pointed out: Despite repeated calls for attention to public security in recent years, the problems remain rather serious. This demonstrates our failure to adopt effective and tough measures to crack down on crime and to bring into full play the function of the people's democratic dictatorship. If crime is not effectively dealt with, it will be impossible to guarantee the broad masses of people a social environment for peaceful labor and life and to develop the economy.

Deputy Suo Jingxian from Jilin Province said: The people have shown a strong support for the decision by central authorities to launch a struggle against pornography and the "six vices." Through the struggle, the general conduct of society has somewhat improved. However, as the "six vices" had spread for many years, it is impossible to eradicate them overnight. The struggle must be continued unswervingly.

In the discussion of the Shandong delegation, Deputy Ma Shanlun analyzed crime of all kinds, noting that they were caused, first, by poor ideological education, especially the pornographic materials in recent years which gravely corroded the minds of young people; second, by a weak concept of laws; third, by failure to fully rely on the masses;

and fourth, by the unhealthy tendency among the ranks of judicial, procuratorial, and public security personnel. Deputy Han Yuqun said: Social disorderliness is directly related to failure to bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style. To improve public order, it is necessary to adopt comprehensive measures to improve the legal system and party style.

Deputy Lu Zhiming from Guizhou pointed out: In an era of reform and opening to the outside world, some cadres could not resist the temptation of money and bowed to sugarcoated bullets. Such phenomena are rather serious, as reflected in the number of cases investigated and handled by the judicial, procuratorial, and public security departments. Therefore, it is imperative to step up education in party discipline, laws and discipline, and clean government among cadres, especially senior cadres.

Deputies Liu Yandong and Liu Yunlai of the Jiangxi Delegation said: Juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem in some places, which merits our keen attention. In dealing with this problem, we cannot rely on public security and judicial organs alone. We must adopt comprehensive measures and mobilize all sectors of society jointly to tackle this problem in a concerted effort. It is hoped that the State Council will convene a joint session to study an overall plan, work out countermeasures, and formulate laws and statutes for protecting youngsters as soon as possible. It is necessary to punish severely criminals who abduct and trade women and children and who instigate juvenile delinquents.

Deputies Zeng Huapeng and Si Xia from Jiangsu Province said: Increasing criminal offenses committed by juveniles is a serious social problem. To step up the education of youth is not only the duty of schools but also of the whole society, which must show concern for youngsters. To effectively prevent juvenile delinquency, propaganda departments and cultural and art units should provide more spiritual nourishment to youngsters.

Li Jie and other deputies of the Liberation Army said: To improve public order, we should not rely on judicial, procuratorial, and public security departments alone. It is necessary to mobilize extensively the broad masses of people to create a great momentum for stopping evil with righteous tendencies. Some deputies called for more penetrating efforts to publicize the legal knowledge for fostering a social environment under which laws are known and observed and the dignity of laws is safeguarded by everyone. Other deputies said: The legal education must be started in kindergartens and primary and middle schools to lay a solid ideological foundation for public security.

Stressing the importance of improving the quality of judicial, procuratorial, and public security personnel, some deputies said: Enhancement of professional training is a major aspect of maintaining public order by law enforcement and judicial personnel. Meanwhile, to purify the ranks of law enforcement personnel is equally

important. It is necessary to strictly control the quality of personnel who are admitted to the ranks of exercising the dictatorship. The deputies emphasized that to rectify the problem of power abuse among law enforcement personnel, we must educate them about Marxism and laws.

In the course of discussion, deputies put forward many concrete suggestions and opinions. A deputy said: The widespread problem of gambling has seriously affected work and public security. Some gamblers who lost money would commit theft, robbery, or other crime. It is impossible to stop the trend of gambling with the current police method of imposing a fine on gamblers who got caught. Another deputy said: It is really disheartening to look at the grave damage caused by dereliction of duty. The penalty, which is too lenient, cannot help reduce or avoid the occurrence of dereliction of duty. Still another deputy said: The use of a fine as a penalty has many defects; it is not only useless for curbing and reducing crime but also liable to provide opportunities for committing mistakes by law enforcement persons who have weak ideological awareness and political quality. Effective measures should be taken to stop the use of fines as a form of penalty.

Deputies Urge 'Social Practice'

OW1504043490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0702 GMT 4 Apr 90

[By reporters Zhu Guoxian (2612 0948 6343) and Zheng Zhanguo (6774 2069 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)—At the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], some deputies from institutions of higher learning talked about how they had organized students to engage in social practice. They said that social practice makes it possible for students to foster a sense of mission and responsibility and a spirit of devotion. What those institutions of higher learning had done in this regard received praise from many NPC deputies.

NPC Deputy Zheng Shu, president of Zhejiang Medical University, said on several occasions that educators should train qualified personnel with moral, intellectual, and physical development for the state. He said: Young people can be molded, and the key question here is how to guide them correctly. It is a correct way to train qualified personnel by guiding young people to foster a sense of mission and devotion to socialism through social practice. He said: In 1989, Zhejiang Medical University organized more than 60 teachers and students to carry out a pilot project in the social practice of medical education in a rural area in Jiashan and a mountainous area in Chunan, as well as on an island in Zhoushan. Students carried their own bedrolls and lived in rural villages. With society as a big classroom, students understood the backwardness of medical work in rural areas and deeply felt that the medical personnel needed in the countryside are those who not only can pass the stiffest medical tests but, more importantly,

have a sense of participation in tackling social problems. Many of those students indicated their willingness to work in basic units or rural areas after graduation.

"Young people have a spirit of exploration. Schools should guide them in participating in social practice more often, let them acquaint themselves with the conditions of the country and the feelings of the people, and have a correct understanding of society and themselves." This is what NPC Deputy Shen Shanhong, president of Hangzhou University, told these reporters. In recent years, Hangzhou University has paid attention to organizing students to participate in social practice and done everything possible to create conditions for them in this regard. He said: In recent years, some Hangzhou University graduates have been elected national model workers, and others have been elected provincial advanced persons. Such achievements have been made in the short period of only a few years. Guiding students in participating in social practice is an important experience in this respect.

NPC Deputy Chang Shana, president of the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts, held: In recent years, schools tended to make students divorce themselves, to varying degrees, from production and reality. To train students to become qualified personnel, it is imperative to integrate teaching with social practice. President Chang said: The ceramics and industrial design departments of the institute have persisted in organizing students to participate in social practice and have linked ideological education with professional training and social practice. As a result, products designed by the students are well received by factories.

NPC Deputy Qu Qinyue, president of Nanjing University, said: In recent years, Nanjing University has organized students according to their special fields of study to engage in social practice on a trial basis. By so doing, they have been able to know themselves and to establish contact with some factories, which will be conducive to their job assignments after graduation. President Qu said: Through social practice, students have realized that society needs well-trained college graduates. This has increased their thirst for knowledge and their determination to achieve something.

Acting Minister Says Works Subject to Criticism

HK0404145190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
4 Apr 90 p 2

["Special dispatch" from staff reporter Liu Li (0491 0448): "He Jingzhi Says That Some Works Will Be Criticized"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—He Jingzhi, acting minister of culture, said today that necessary criticism of some works by some writers might possibly be conducted, but it was aimed at facts, not at individuals, and the goal was to acquire unanimous understanding and to make progress together.

He Jingzhi said: The majority of middle-aged and young literature and art workers now are the backbone force, their general orientation is correct; their strong points are that they have the dashing spirit and acute feeling of new things. However, some have been insufficiently cultivated. In recent years, under the influence of the wrong trend of thought especially, some people have improperly belittled themselves and cast away their national culture, but praised highly all Western things, good or bad. He Jingzhi said: The majority of these people are good. It is necessary to help them correct their mistakes. The situation will then change.

He also said: Criticism of some works has not been conducted because specific discussion must be carried out and the views of all quarters collected. However, he also pointed out: When some works are just published, they are subject to dispute and this is very natural. This phenomenon will continue in the future. He considers that the government will not interfere with this too much.

He Jingzhi also said: The Ministry of Culture is stable. Through study and summing up the previous experiences and lessons, the majority of people have reached consensus in how to do cultural work. Only a tiny number of people have made mistakes and are bad, and this is another question. He said that when he had just assumed office, there was no administrative program, but only the central documents. He held: The key is to study and adhere to the four cardinal principles and the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, to uphold reform and opening up, and to achieve the aim of stability on the foundation of unity.

He Jingzhi was on the seats for ministers at the National People's Congress [NPC] Session today. At this NPC Session, he tendered his resignation from his post as member of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, which was adopted. He said that he loved his own job but he resigned because he wanted to do the work of the government department even better.

Jiang Urges Intellectuals To Continue Traditions

OW0404165190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1516 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, today urged Chinese intellectuals to carry forward their fine traditions in the socialist modernization drive.

He made the remarks while talking with a number of outstanding intellectuals here to give lectures on how they established their careers.

Jiang defined the fine traditions of the Chinese intellectuals as mainly "patriotism, integration with the masses and hard struggle."

He said the understanding and unity between the party, the government and intellectuals and between intellectuals, peasants and workers should be enhanced.

Intellectuals, elderly, middle-aged and young, should learn from each other and have better unity.

The party and the government should listen to suggestions and complaints from intellectuals through various channels and create the fine climate and necessary conditions needed for them to give full play to their role.

He said, however, that as the country is still poor and living conditions need to be improved step by step, intellectuals should show understanding and make allowances of the state's difficulties and voluntarily share the difficulties with the state.

Yang Baibing Attends Meeting on Marriage Law

OW1504213490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1107 GMT 13 Apr 90

[By reporter Chen Yan (7115 7159)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)—A meeting to mark the 40th and 10th anniversaries respectively of the promulgation of China's first and second marriage laws was held this morning at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

Attending the meeting were Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and secretary general of the Central Military Commission; Qian Zhengying, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of departments concerned; and more than 1,000 people of all circles of Beijing.

China's first marriage law was promulgated and became effective in May 1950. The second marriage law was promulgated in September 1980, and became effective beginning 1 January 1981, the day the first marriage law became obsolete.

Entrusted by the State Council and on behalf of the National CPPCC Committee, Qian Zhengying spoke at the meeting. She said: Implementation of the two marriage laws has brought tremendous changes and a far-reaching impact to the people's social life. Currently, marriages decided by the couples themselves and legal marriages are in a dominant position across the country. Democracy, solidarity, and amity have become the mainstream in family relationships. Men and women are basically equal within a family. The importance of getting married and having children at an older age, and of having fewer children and taking better care of them is being gradually understood and accepted by people.

Qian Zhengying pointed out: Currently, getting married too early; illegally living together; arranged, mercenary, and forced marriages; trading women and children; deserting elderly people; bigamy; marrying more than one woman; and other illegal acts have been on the

increase. The party Central Committee and State Council have paid great attention to these problems, and have called on all departments concerned, all mass organizations, and CPPCC committees at all levels, under the leadership of local party and government, to work together closely and do whatever they can to seek comprehensive ways to solve problems concerning marriage and family affairs, and to ensure that the "Marriage Law" is strictly enforced.

Also speaking at the meeting were Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs; Cai Cheng, minister of justice; Peng Peiyun, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission; and Guan Tao, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation. In their speeches, they pointed out: China has 200 to 300 million families, with a total population of 1.1 billion. To put the population under control and to stabilize family relationships, we must attach importance to marriage problems. Teaching the people to perceive correctly and handle marriage and family problems is a task that requires protracted efforts. We must not merely rely on one or few departments to do the job; we must urge the entire society to pay attention to this problem.

They pointed out: The "Marriage Law" is one of China's important basic laws, and is also the most extensively used law. Improvement in the health, stability, and quality of families has a direct impact on social stability. Therefore, conscientiously implementing the "Marriage Law" has a great practical significance to promoting family planning work, to improving social stability, to building harmonious and happy families, and to mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm in production, work, and study.

Today's meeting was jointly held by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; the Ministry of Civil Affairs; the Ministry of Justice; the State Family Planning Commission; the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television; the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army; the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League; and the All-China Women's Federation. The meeting was presided over by Li Yan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Chen Yun Stresses Importance of Studying Marxism

OW1404160490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1547 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Chen Yun, a senior Chinese Communist Party leader, said that in order to lead the party and country properly it is necessary for leaders to be equipped with a correct way of thinking. That is, they must study Marxist philosophy.

Chen's remark was carried in the latest issue of the magazine, "QIUSHI" (SEEKING TRUTH).

After reviewing his study of Marxist philosophy, he said it is important to take the stand of seeking truth from facts.

He also underlined the necessity of hearing different opinions.

Chen asked members of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and of the State Council to study Marxist philosophy and regard such study as part of their daily work.

In the new historical period the whole party should continue to learn the viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, he said.

Chen Zuolin Urges Strengthening Party Discipline

OW1504201490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 13 April (XINHUA)—In a recent interview with the Central Television Station, Chen Zuolin, deputy secretary of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, made important comments on vigorously strengthening party building and deepening the anti-corruption struggle.

Chen Zuolin said: Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the collective central leadership with Jiang Zemin as the nucleus has taken a number of effective measures to strengthen party building and punish corruption, and it has basically developed a climate for strengthening party building and for building a clean and honest government.

The progress has been manifested in the following three aspects:

First, improving party work style and building a clean and honest government is guaranteed organizationally and by the leadership. All provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities as well as agencies under the CPC Central Committee and State Council attach great importance to the implementation of the party Central Committee and State Council decision on performing seven tasks of concern to the people and have adopted appropriate measures to improve party work style and build a clean and honest government. Party committees at and above the county level have set up leading groups to supervise the work of building a clean government, which are headed by the principal party and government leaders.

Second, discipline inspection organs at all levels, in line with the principle of building the party in a strict manner, concentrate their efforts on handling a number of cases involving violation of discipline within the party and have expelled a number of corrupt elements from the party. A total of 197,424 cases of violation of party discipline were handled last year, more than doubling

the 1988 figure. Meanwhile, 158,826 party members, or 3.2 per thousand of the total party membership nationwide, were disciplined.

Third, discipline inspection departments at all levels have assisted relevant party committees and government departments to rectify three categories of unhealthy practice. The first category is holding banquets and giving gifts at public expense. The second is violation of party discipline by leading cadres in building or renovating private residences in a luxurious way. The third is taking part in business operations by leading cadres or their children.

Chen Zuolin spoke in particular of the progress made in the investigation and handling of major cases of corruption. He said: In fighting against corruption and enforcing strict party discipline, the emphasis has always been placed on cases of violation of discipline committed by leading organs or cadres. According to statistics, 3,359 cadres at and above the county or regimental level were punished last year according to party discipline. For example, Luo Yunguang, former vice minister of railways, was involved in a case of serious dereliction of duty and bribe-taking. An in-depth investigation into this case is still going on. Wen Yuankai [a leading dissident], former chairman of the Anhui Provincial Education Commission, was expelled from the party for serious violation of political discipline. Xiao Congci, former member of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, was placed on probation within the party for abusing his power for personal gains and taking bribes. Li Rui, former vice chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Import and Export Commission, was expelled from the party for running companies in violation of the law. Pan Jialong, former vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Urban and Rural Construction Commission, was expelled from the party for bribe-taking. Wan Lizhong, former director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Chemical Bureau and advisor to the provincial Construction Commission, was expelled from the party for speculation and profiteering. The administrative supervision departments and judicial organs offered vigorous support and active coordination in the handling of some of the cases. Currently, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission is stepping up investigations into violations of discipline by cadres directly under the jurisdiction of the central authorities.

Chen Zuolin said: In accordance with the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Sixth Plenary Session of the the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we must concentrate on the following aspects to improve party work style and build a clean, honest government:

1. Supervising implementation of the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. An overall check will be conducted within the first half of this year on implementation of the promulgated measures for improving party work style

and building a clean and honest government. Prompt action will be taken to correct and resolve problems discovered.

2. Taking further action to investigate and punish economic crimes like graft, bribe-taking, dereliction of duty, and speculation and profiteering. Emphasis will be put on major cases involving leading cadres. The results of such investigations will be publicised both inside and outside the party through various channels.
3. Putting emphasis on checking unhealthy practices arousing the indignation of the people. Discipline inspection departments should continue to coordinate with departments concerned to handle well questions of building or renovating private residences in a luxurious way by leading cadres. They should work together with organization departments to correct the negative, corrupt practice of favoritism and of forming cliques to pursue selfish interests in personnel work.

Chen Zuolin concluded: We believe that, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, with the support of the broad masses of people, and through our relentless efforts, corruption can be effectively checked.

Security Tight at Tiananmen Square

Hu Anniversary Noted

HK1404093690 Hong Kong AFP in English
0924 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (AFP)—Security remained tight here Saturday on the eve of the first anniversary of the politician's death that triggered last year's outburst of pro-democracy ferment.

Sunday marks a full year since reformist Hu Yaobang, the former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, died of a heart attack, aged 74, touching off seven weeks of marches, petitions, class boycotts and hunger strikes that reached a bloody climax with the June 4 massacre.

Tiananmen Square remained open to the public Saturday, unlike two weeks ago when nervous authorities sealed it off—ostensibly for youth activities—to prevent silent gestures of mourning for victims of June 4.

Tourists were seen climbing the Monument to the People's Heroes, which 12 months earlier was the focal point of public mourning for Mr. Hu that soon exploded into open discontent with Communist Party rule.

But the security forces continued to flex their muscles, with helmeted police seen marching by the vast esplanade, clutching assault rifles in their white-gloved hands.

Motorcycle flying squads, now a regular feature of Beijing's busy downtown traffic, continued to prowl the

perimeter, again with helmeted para-military police officers with guns menacingly at the ready.

From an unlikely source, the CHINA SPORTS NEWS, it was revealed Saturday that a 40,000-strong security team had been formed to check any unrest before and during this year's Beijing Asian Games, opening September 22.

It is equipped "with the most advanced weapons in the world," including computerized files on suspected "criminals," to carry out its mandate to safeguard "the image and honor of our state," it said.

"Security for the Asian Games is guaranteed," it quoted hardline mayor Chen Xitong as saying.

Saturday in Beijing was in stark contrast to April 15, 1989, when students put up posters on their campuses mourning Mr. Hu's passing—then led Beijingers of all walks of life in laying wreaths in Tiananmen Square.

Within 48 hours, public mourning became an outlet for pent-up demands for democratic reform, press freedom and an end to corruption that carried through the May 15-18 Sino-Soviet summit and May 20 imposition of martial law.

Yet a year after his death, thoughts of Mr. Hu are overshadowed by the memory of June 4, when hundreds, and perhaps thousands, died as Chinese soldiers shot their way into Tiananmen Square to silence what the Communist Party regarded as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion."

Long a favorite of students, Mr. Hu was a protege of senior leader Deng Xiaoping and a staunch advocate of political and economic reforms until he was forced to resign as party general secretary in January 1987.

Mr. Hu was also seen as untainted by widespread corruption and alleged nepotism among Communist Party cadres.

Ironically, Mr. Hu's own political downfall was precipitated by smaller student marches in several Chinese cities in December 1986, after which Mr. Hu was blamed for ideological laxness in the face of "bourgeois liberalization."

Leadership Worried About Unrest

OW1404123690 Tokyo KYODO in English
1142 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 14 KYODO—The Chinese leadership, concerned about possible rekindling of the pro-democracy movement, is tightening security around Tiananmen Square in the capital city Saturday on the eve of the first anniversary of the death of former party leader Hu Yaobang.

Uniformed police and plainclothesmen are being deployed in the city to prevent citizens from attending gatherings such as the memorial service for the late leader. [passage omitted]

New party leader Jiang Zemin retained troops around the square even after martial law was lifted last January.

The Chinese leadership also is reportedly worried that the sweeping change for democracy in East European countries may spread to China.

Chinese leaders tightened their precaution following reports that antigovernment leaders who had fled the country after the Tiananmen incident have urged intellectuals and students to carry out antigovernment action at the square.

Citizens were barred from entering the square Sunday on the grounds a Sino-Japanese friendship road relay which starts and ends at the square will be held on the day.

Wreath Layer Arrested

HK1504064490 Hong Kong AFP in English
0638 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (AFP)—Police detained a middle-aged man in Tiananmen Square on Sunday as he defied tight security in a bid to lay a wreath for ex-Communist Party secretary general Hu Yaobang.

It was one of the few gestures of dissent to be seen on the closely-guarded square since the June 4 army suppression of pro-democracy protests triggered by Mr. Hu's death on April 15, 1989, at the age of 74.

The Monument to the People's Heroes, at the heart of the square, was already cordoned off by police for the first anniversary of Mr. Hu's death when the unidentified man turned up, wearing a frumpy three-piece suit and pulling a luggage trolley.

When a police officer pointed to him to go away, he opened his bags and began to assemble a small wreath with white paper flowers, instantly attracting a crowd of onlookers.

On the wreath were ribbons that read, "Sadly mourning Comrade Hu Yaobang" and "Sadly mourning the brave fighters who died for the restoration of the Chinese nation, democracy and freedom."

Police swiftly moved in, apprehended the man—who told an AGENCY FRANCE-PRESSE photographer moments earlier he was a "famous inventor" from the southwest province of Guizhou—and took him away to an unknown location.

They also confiscated videotape on the spot from a U.S. television crew that filmed the incident, but returned it three hours later, telling them the man was "mentally ill."

Mr. Hu's death prompted a popular outpouring of grief in Tiananmen Square that soon swelled into seven weeks of student-led protests for more democracy, press freedom and an end to corruption in China.

Mr. Hu, a staunch advocate of political and economic reform, was Communist Party general secretary until January 1987, when hardliners forced him to resign after an earlier, smaller wave of student unrest.

Twenty police surrounded the Monument to the People's Heroes on Sunday in a clear attempt by the authorities to prevent first-anniversary mourning gestures for Mr. Hu.

One of the policemen, asked why the public could not climb the monument, simply replied, "You cannot, you cannot." He said it would reopen Monday.

Other police officers, including plainclothesmen with earphones wired to concealed radios, mingled with kite-flying and camera-clicking tourists on the sun-soaked esplanade.

Fire trucks with powerful hoses that could be used to break up a demonstration were seen parked by the square, and helmeted police with assault rifles continued to ride around on motorcycles.

Tiananmen Square was closed April 1 and again April 5, the traditional Chinese day of the dead, after underground dissidents urged Beijingers to go there and stroll quietly in remembrance of victims of June 4.

Chinese authorities say about 320 civilians and soldiers died in what they call a "counter-revolutionary rebellion." Human rights groups abroad believe the toll was 1,300 or higher.

On Saturday night, police cars with lights flashing were seen roaming Beijing's university district, part of the authorities' show of force to discourage any displays of dissent by students.

TV Reports on Situation

OW1504060890 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the death of former CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, which marked the beginning of the democracy movement in China. Although the situation in Beijing today appears to be calm, the authorities, who are wary of a recurrence of the democracy movement, continue the strict guarding of Tiananmen Square and its adjoining areas.

[Begin recording by NHK reporter Seien Kato from Beijing: video shows shots of Tiananmen Square, including the Monument to the People's Heroes, and children laying flowers at the monument, as well as people participating in a run along streets guarded by members of the armed police, showing some armed police holding large riot shields] Tiananmen Square, where traffic became increasingly busy after the Qing Ming holiday, was opened to the general public as usual this morning, and many tourists visited the square. The date 15 April marks the first anniversary of the death of former General Secretary Hu Yaobang, which became the beginning of last year's democracy movement.

Today, however, seems just like any other ordinary Sunday, and no special happenings have been reported. Members of a Beijing City youth group held a brief ceremonial service for those who died in revolutions in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes in the center of the square. This ceremony is not related to the first anniversary of Hu Yaobang's death or to the democracy movement. In Beijing City, a long-distance race was held this morning, and many citizens gathered on the sidewalks to watch the event. This long-distance race was originally scheduled to be held near the Great Wall. However, a decision was made to hold the race in Beijing City this year.

Thus, the situation in Beijing today seems to be calm, but there are still many armed policemen stationed in the square, as well as at street corners. With the historical memorial day of the May 5th Student Movement and the date 4 June, marking the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Square incident, just ahead, public security officials maintain their strict watch of the situation in Beijing City. [end recording]

Surveillance, Arrests of Dissidents Stepped Up

HK1404025390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 14 Apr 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] China's security forces have stepped up the surveillance and arrests of suspected student dissidents to avert anti-government protests and crush a nascent underground democracy movement, sources say.

Police in the capital have been reinforced over the past weeks and a small army of undercover agents has infiltrated university campuses.

Since late March, an unknown number of students and teachers believed to have been involved in the underground movement have been arrested in at least six universities, said the sources, including a government official.

They said the authorities were determined to combat recent calls for pro-democracy protests to mark several politically sensitive dates in the coming weeks.

They include tomorrow, the first anniversary of the death of former Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, a reformist whose death sparked off last year's student-led democracy movement.

Last week, the first issue of an underground newspaper called STEEL CURRENT was distributed in Beijing University—a hotbed of unrest during last year's protests finally suppressed by the Chinese Army.

"Now is the time to lay the foundations of a new, stronger democracy movement. Our first step is to create an opposition force that can unite or disperse on command," the broadsheet said.

It was similar in content to an appeal, faxed from abroad, that urged Beijing people to mourn those killed

in June by taking a "big walk" to Tiananmen Square during last week's traditional Ching Ming festival honouring the dead.

The official who is briefed on senior leadership meetings quoted an internal party report as saying that official organs in the capital received thousands of unsigned letters calling for a silent march to Tiananmen on April 5.

He said the letters were said to have been posted within Beijing.

"The Central Committee fears these internally mailed letters are one of several signs that leaders of the Chinese democracy movement in exile have finally linked up with their counterparts within the country," he added.

"This is their first jointly orchestrated protest."

Since last month, anti-government posters and leaflets have frequently appeared at leading universities.

A Ching Ming elegy signed by "The Dauntless Spirit of Beijing University" called for a nationwide memorial for the young people killed last June, and the condemnation of leaders who ordered the shootings.

Party leaders ordered a search, concentrated on Beijing University, for the organisers of these clandestine activities.

Officials at two institutes, where suspects were said to have been arrested, denied the reports. Officials at the other four universities said they could not answer reporters' queries.

An engineer who witnessed one of the arrests said three uniformed and two men in plain clothes, all of whom carried pistols, chased two students near the main gate of Beijing University just after midnight on April 3.

One man was seen to fire four shots but he did not hit either of the fugitives.

The witness said one student escaped, but the other was caught, beaten, and taken away in a blue and white marked police car.

Another witness said he saw two teachers from the Beijing Forestry College dragged into an army jeep by three men in plain clothes on the night of April 1. Inside the jeep were two policemen carrying sub machine guns.

Activists say they have adopted guerilla propaganda tactics in response to the surveillance and arrests.

Plans to march to Tiananmen Square, the focus of last year's movement in the heart of Beijing, were abandoned.

Text of Regulations on Detention Houses

OW1404180190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0907 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)—Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing Detention Houses

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. These regulations have been formulated in accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Criminal Procedures" and other relevant statutes to ensure smooth progress in criminal proceedings.

Article 2. A detention house is a facility for holding offenders arrested or detained on criminal charges in accordance with the law.

Criminals who are not suitable for serving a labor reform home, such as those sentenced to one year or less in prison, or those whose remaining prison terms for not more than one year, may be held in detention houses.

Article 3. The tasks of a detention house are to post armed wardens to keep watch on the detained criminals; ensure security; conduct education among the inmates; manage affairs relating to the lives and sanitation conditions of inmates; and facilitate efforts in investigation, prosecution, and administration of justice, in accordance with state laws.

Article 4. In overseeing the inmates, a detention house shall adhere to the principle of combining strict supervision with education; persist in exercising control in accordance with the law and in a rigorous, scientific, and civilized manner; and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the inmates. Physical and verbal abuse, corporal punishment, and maltreatment of the inmates are strictly prohibited.

Article 5. Detention houses are established in administrative districts at and above the county level, and fall under the jurisdiction of public security agencies at the same level.

State security departments (bureaus) at the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal levels may set up detention houses as necessary.

Public security organs of railway, communication, forestry, and civil aviation departments at and above the county level may establish detention houses.

Article 6. A detention house shall have one director and one to two deputy directors. Wardens, instructors, medical personnel, accountants, cooks, and other employees may be installed as necessary.

A detention house shall have female workers to deal with female inmates.

Article 7. The Chinese People's Armed Police Force (hereinafter referred to as Armed Police) shall provide armed security and escorts for inmates in detention houses. A detention house shall offer guidance to Armed Police in their execution of duties.

Article 8. A detention house's activities in exercising supervision and control are subject to surveillance by people's procuratorates.

Chapter II. Detention

Article 9. In taking custody of a criminal, a detention house shall have a warrant of arrest or criminal detention issued by the public security agency at and above the county level, or the state security agency, that delivers the criminal to it; or a document certifying the arrest or requesting temporary commitment issued by a public security agency at and above the county level, a state security agency, a penitentiary, a labor reform home, a people's court, or a people's procuratorate. No detention shall be made without the above-mentioned warrant or document, or if the statement in the warrant or document does not correspond with the actual situation.

Article 10. A detention house shall conduct a physical checkup of a criminal before taking him or her into custody. No detention shall be made if the criminal has any of the following conditions:

A. Mental disease or any acute infectious disease;

B. Any other serious disease which may threaten the life of the criminal in detention, or which renders the criminal unable to take care of himself or herself, with the exception of cases where the criminal has committed heinous offenses and poses dangers to society if he or she is not detained; and

C. Pregnancy or nursing a baby younger than one year old in cases involving female criminals.

Article 11. A detention house shall thoroughly search the body and personal effects of a criminal before detaining him or her. Articles not for daily use shall be registered and kept by the detention house, and returned to the inmate or forwarded to the penitentiary or labor reform home concerned, when he or she is released. Contraband articles shall be impounded. Incriminating evidence and suspicious articles shall be recorded on the spot and forwarded to the competent authority after they are signed and fingerprinted by the criminal.

Body searches of female inmates shall be conducted by female staffers of the detention house.

Article 12. A dossier on a criminal shall be compiled when he or she is taken into custody.

Article 13. Upon detention, a criminal shall be advised of the rules of the detention house by which he or she must abide during detention, as well as the legitimate rights and interests to which he or she is entitled.

Article 14. Male and female inmates shall be detained separately; so shall adult and minor inmates, inmates involved in the same offense, and other inmates that need to be kept separately.

Article 15. Relevant procedures shall be attended to, and written notices shall be given to the detention house concerned in taking into or out of custody an inmate the investigation of whose case has been completed by a public security agency or a state security agency, and with whom a people's procuratorate has decided to deal, or an inmate the review and investigation of whose case has been completed by a people's procuratorate, and whose case a people's court has decided to handle.

Chapter III. Standing Guard and Keeping Watch

Article 16. A detention house shall operate on a 24-hour rotation shift basis. Detention house personnel on duty shall remain in their posts and inspect the cells from time to time.

Article 17. Extra weapons must be used in guarding a death-row inmate.

With approval from the detention house director, weapons may be used in keeping watch over an inmate who is likely to commit murder, start a riot, escape, or commit suicide. In an emergency, such weapons may be used before consulting the detention house director. The use of weapons shall end after the above-mentioned factors are eliminated.

Article 18. Under any of the following circumstances, a warden or an armed policeman may open fire on an inmate in accordance with relevant regulations, if other measures have failed to restrain him or her:

- A. Fleeing or starting a riot;
- B. Fleeing despite efforts to stop him or her, or resisting arrest in the ensuing chase;
- C. Holding other inmates hostage;
- D. Possessing controlled cutting tools or other dangerous articles, committing murder, or conducting sabotage; and
- E. Violently threatening the lives and safety of wardens and armed policemen.

Except for particularly urgent situations, warning shots shall be fired first, and the shooting shall be stopped immediately when the inmate concerned shows signs of fear and subjugation. The scene shall be preserved after the shooting, and the competent public security agency and people's procuratorate shall be informed of the shooting immediately.

Chapter IV. Taking an Inmate Out for Interrogation and Escorting Him or Her Out of Custody

Article 19. A public security agency, a state security agency, a people's procuratorate, or a people's court must have a warrant to take an inmate out for questioning. The number of people taking an inmate out for interrogation shall not be less than two.

A detention house shall refuse to release an inmate for questioning if the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph are not met.

Article 20. After the questioning is completed, the people who took the inmate out shall immediately return the inmate to the duty warden and retrieve their warrant.

Article 21. In escorting an inmate out of custody, escort personnel must keep close watch and prevent accidents. Weapons may be used in escorting an inmate out of custody.

In escorting a female inmate out of custody, female staffers shall be assigned to take care of her on the way.

Chapter V. Living Conditions and Sanitation

Article 22. A detention cell shall be properly ventilated and lighted, and resistant to dampness, heat, and cold. Detention house authorities shall constantly check the cells, make timely repairs, and prevent fires and other natural disasters.

The space occupied by an inmate shall not be so limited as to affect his or her daily activities.

Article 23. The amount of food for a detention house inmate is set according to prescribed standards. Withholding portions thereof, or misappropriating the food, is prohibited.

Proper arrangements shall be made to look after ethnic or foreign inmates by taking into account their traditions and customs.

Article 24. An inmate shall have his or her own clothing and bedding. The detention house shall provide clothing and bedding if an inmate has none.

Article 25. An inmate shall have the necessary sleep time and one to two hours of outdoor activities daily.

A detention house shall institute a disease prevention, sanitation, and public health system for the inmates.

Article 26. A detention house shall have the necessary medical equipment and medicines commonly in use. Prompt treatment shall be given to an inmate who has been taken ill. A local hospital shall take charge of treatment in cases where hospitalization is required. If the illness is grave, the inmate may be released on bail while awaiting trial.

Article 27. If an inmate dies in detention, the people's procuratorate or the agency handling the case shall be informed immediately. A medical examiner or a doctor shall determine the cause of death and advise the family of the deceased.

Chapter VI. Visits and Correspondence

Article 28. With the consent of the agency handling the case and the approval of a public security agency, an inmate may correspond and meet with his or her close relatives during detention.

Article 29. An inmate shall be promptly informed of the serious illness or death of his or her close relative.

Except for cases where the offenses committed are serious, an inmate is allowed to go home to visit his or her family under tight escort, with the consent of the agency handling the case and the approval of a public security agency, if his or her spouse, parents, or children are critically ill.

Article 30. Articles given to an inmate by a close relative must be inspected by the wardens.

Article 31. At the request of the agency handling the case, detention house authorities may examine the mail sent to and from inmates. Any letters found to be hindering the investigation, prosecution, and trial may be impounded and forwarded to the agency handling the case.

Article 32. In cases where a people's procuratorate has decided to institute public proceedings, an inmate may meet and correspond with the counsel of his or her own choosing, or the counsel designated by a people's court, after receiving a copy of the indictment.

Chapter VII. Education, Rewards, and Punishments

Article 33. A detention house shall conduct legal and moral education among the inmates, as well as the requisite education on the prevailing situation and labor.

Article 34. Without compromising security and criminal proceedings, a detention house may organize inmates to perform appropriate labor.

Income earned by an inmate from labor and the expenses he or she disburses must be entered into account books as part of the effort to enforce proper accounting procedures.

Article 35. An inmate who performs well in observing the house rules during detention shall be commended and encouraged. If an inmate performs a meritorious deed, the agency handling the case shall be informed accordingly and requested to treat him or her leniently in accordance with the law.

Article 36. Detention house authorities may warn or reprimand an inmate who has violated house rules. If the circumstances are serious, and the inmate does not reform after education, he or she may be made to write a statement of repentance, or confined in seclusion with approval from the detention house director.

Article 37. If an inmate commits a crime during detention, the detention house shall promptly advise the agency handling the case so that the matter can be dealt with in accordance with the law.

Chapter VIII. Release From Detention

Article 38. In releasing to other authorities an inmate who has been sentenced to death with a two-year suspension, to life imprisonment, to a fixed prison term, to detention, or to surveillance, a detention house shall attend to the release procedure pursuant to the notice and verdict issued by a people's court.

Article 39. In releasing an inmate who is freed legally, a detention house shall handle the release procedure pursuant to the notice issued by a people's court, a people's procuratorate, a public security agency, or a state security agency.

A freed inmate is granted a certificate of release.

Article 40. In releasing an inmate who has been ordered to undergo labor reform or who is relocated to another place for detention, a detention house shall handle the release procedure pursuant to the certifying document issued by the competent authority.

Chapter IX. Supervision Over Law Enforcement

Article 41. Detention houses shall educate their personnel strictly to enforce laws, abide by disciplinary regulations, and report to people's procuratorates their supervision and control activities.

Article 42. With regard to measures proposed by people's procuratorates on correcting conduct of lawlessness in detention houses, the detention houses shall study them earnestly, handle them promptly, and informed the people's procuratorates on the handling results.

Chapter X. Other Regulations

Article 43. When the legitimate detention period of an inmate is nearly finished and the trial of the case is yet to be completed, the detention house shall promptly notify the authorities handling the case to speed up the trial; it should also notify the people's procuratorate when the legitimate period of detention has been exceeded.

Article 44. Inmates whose voting rights have not been suspended by people's procuratorates or people's courts are allowed to take part in electing deputies to people's congresses below the county level.

Article 45. During the detention period of inmates, if detention houses find that some inmates have been erroneously arrested or erroneously sentenced, they shall promptly notify the authorities concerned to verify the facts and handle the cases according to law.

Article 46. Detention houses shall promptly transmit inmates' appeals and complaints, and shall not obstruct or withhold them.

Information by inmates on lawless conduct by law enforcement personnel shall be promptly referred to people's procuratorates for handling.

Chapter XI. Supplementary Articles

Article 47. Detention houses supervise and control inmates for whom verdicts have been pronounced, and they enforce legal provisions concerning the control of these inmates.

Article 48. Detention houses should draw up budgets concerning needed funds for their maintenance and provisions for inmates, and financial departments at various levels shall earmark the budgets according to their affiliations.

Detention houses shall establish independent accounts of their expenditures and spend all special budgets on special projects.

The construction of new or relocated detention houses should be incorporated into municipal construction plans as capital construction projects.

Article 49. The term "above" or "below" referred to in these regulations also include the numeral or the level itself.

Article 50. The Ministry of Public Security is responsible for interpreting these regulations and for formulating their implementation measures.

Article 51. The Chinese People's Liberation Army may draw up its own implementation measures in accordance with the actual situation of military detention houses.

Article 51. These regulations become effective upon promulgation, and the regulations concerning detention houses in the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing Reform Through Labor" promulgated by the Administrative Council on 7 September 1954 shall be nullified.

Wang Fang Calls for Perfecting Public Security

OW0504224890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0943 GMT 4 Apr 90

[By reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)—Wang Fang, state councillor and concurrently minister of public security, addressed a national work conference on public security and the legal system which ended today. He said: The major task in the construction of the legal system of public security work is to perfect legislation, in addition to earnestly carrying out laws and regulations to ensure

that the laws are strictly enforced and that lawbreakers are punished. To this end, it is necessary to raise the awareness about enforcing laws among the large numbers of cadres and policemen, to improve the methods for enforcing the laws, to persist in performing duties with civility, and to go all out to maintain social stability.

It is understood that China has scored remarkable achievements in public security legislation over the past decade, which has played an increasingly important role in all facets of public security work. Since 1979, eight laws drafted by the Ministry of Public Security have been approved by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee after deliberation. 19 public security statutes have been formulated by the ministry with the approval of the State Council, and more than 700 regulations and documents have been formulated and promulgated by the ministry alone or jointly with other departments. These laws, statutes, and regulations have exerted a positive influence on ensuring that the public security organs exercise their functions and do things strictly according to the laws, thereby creating a favorable social environment for the opening and reform policy and the construction of socialist modernization.

The conference pointed out: The fundamental task and goal of the construction of the legal system for public security work is to gradually systematize and codify the public security work for incorporating its various aspects into the socialist legal system.

Gu Linfang, vice minister of public security, also spoke at the conference today, pointing out that the situation in public order remains serious at present, and that the public security organs shoulder an arduous task. In order to safeguard stability and improve public order, it is imperative to strengthen the legal system and make effective use of the laws as a legal weapon, in addition to stepping up the work in various fields of public security.

Cai Cheng Urges Spreading Legal Knowledge

*OW1504124890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1215 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—Priority of spreading of law knowledge in next five years should be given to leading officials at all levels and students in schools and universities, Chinese Minister of Justice Cai Cheng said here today.

China launched a campaign in 1985 to spread law knowledge among its 750 million citizens, and some 640 million of them have been involved since.

More than 480,000 officials above county level have finished their required study of laws, and courses of laws have been offered in universities, middle and primary schools.

"Nevertheless, there still exist some problems in our work", the minister said at the opening ceremony of a national meeting on law-spreading.

Some officials failed to act in accordance with law and even violated law while studied the law, he said, and this has caused public complaints.

Meanwhile, the irrational law curricula and few periods as well as incomplete teaching system made the efforts of spreading law knowledge among the youth not effective enough, the minister went on.

Due to the weak concept of law, many young students were involved in the political turmoil last spring and this lesson is quite profound, Cai believed.

1990 is the last year for China's five-year drive of disseminating law knowledge among its citizens and it is learned that another five-year plan for the work has been outlined by relevant departments.

China will spend a period of this year on spreading knowledge of demonstration law, especially in universities and factories as well as institutions of culture, education and science, the minister said.

More importance should be attached to disseminating the knowledge of administrative procedural law this year, which will soon be enforced, he stressed.

All-China Federation of Trade Unions Meets

Presidium Call for Proposals

*OW1504131590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1217 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] Jilin, April 15 (XINHUA)—A presidium meeting of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU] passed a resolution today which calls on workers and technicians to offer rationalization proposals and make inventions.

The meeting was presided over by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Statistics from the economic and technical department of the trade unions showed that about 67 million workers and technicians across the country participated in the campaign for improving management and economic performance of their businesses over the past few years.

They offered some 10,000 suggestions each year. Between 1986 and 1989, the total value resulted from the campaign reached 57 billion yuan.

The Sixth Presidium meeting of the 11th All-China Federation of Trade Unions opened on April 12 in Jilin city, northeast China's Jilin Province.

Passes Resolution on Workers

*OW1604082890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1316 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[By reporter Zhao Yuqing (6392 3768 1987)]

[Text] Jilin, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—The Sixth Presidium meeting of the 11th All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU], which concluded in Jilin City today, passed a "resolution on mobilizing workers across the country to join in an extensive campaign for rationalization proposals and inventions." This resolution calls on workers throughout the country to spread the campaign in various trades and industries in an extensive, profound manner.

The resolution points out: In the course of building a new socialist China, rationalization proposals and inventions by the people have contributed significantly to improving operations and management, accelerating technological advancement, and raising economic effectiveness. Practice shows that such activities have allowed workers to be masters of their own destiny and is an effective way to rely on workers to run socialist enterprises with success.

In order to fulfill the goal and mission of "double increase, double economy," accelerate technological advancement, improve technical quality and management, and raise economic and social effectiveness, efforts should be made in the following areas: to develop marketable goods and accelerate rational readjustment of industrial structure and product mix; to improve product quality, stop waste, and increase effective supply of energy and raw materials; to tap enterprises' internal potentials, launch the campaign of technological innovation, technological transformation, technological cooperation, and of using technology to achieve prosperity and switch the focus of industrial operation toward better technology and management; to make better assimilation and application of imported technology and equipment, and enhance the foreign exchange earning capability of export goods; to apply advanced, scientific operation measures and modern management methods to improve management; to improve the quality of teaching and scientific research and disseminate and apply scientific achievements; and last but not the least, to improve the service quality of various trades and industries.

The resolution demands: Trade unions at all levels assist governments and administrative agencies in encouraging rationalization proposals and inventions by the people. They should try to bring out the best from model workers, innovators, technological cooperation activists and continue the "tripartite combination" among workers, technicians, and leading cadres as well as among factories, research institutes, and universities. They should encourage unity and cooperation between labor and management. They should cooperate with departments concerned in implementing the State Council's "regulations encouraging rationalization proposals and technological improvement," and inspire and protect workers' initiatives and creativity.

The presidium meeting also adopted the "Suggestions of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for Implementing 'The CPC Central Committee's Circular on

Strengthening and Improving the Party's Leadership over the Work of Trade Unions, Communist Youth Leagues, and Women's Federations,'" and solicited opinions concerning the draft "Trade Union Law" on now under consideration.

Present at the meeting were chairmen of federations of trade unions from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and cities with independent economic decision-making power, as well as chairmen of various industrial trade unions and responsible persons of various departments under the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CHINA NEWS AGENCY Publishes in English

HK1304050590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 13 Apr 90 p 1

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The pro-Beijing Hong Kong China News Agency [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE—ZTS] yesterday started the experimental release of English news dispatches while the official China News Service [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] will go ahead with the same plan.

The move is seen as an apparent attempt by the Chinese government to improve its image which was seriously damaged by the military crackdown last June.

Currently only the official XINHUA News Agency releases English news dispatches to all parts of the world.

Fang Yiqiang, deputy editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong China News Agency, last night told THE HONGKONG STANDARD his agency hoped to extend its social impact and to widen publicity of its news reports.

But he denied the new scheme was initiated by Beijing, stressing that it was a reaction to strong demands from existing customers.

The Hong Kong China News Agency was registered in Hong Kong but was believed to be financed by local mainland-funded establishments.

"In the past, we only issued Chinese news dispatches and not all foreigners could understand Chinese," he said.

"By translating our dispatches into English, we believe more news organisations will carry our news reports in the future."

The agency plans to recruit eight more translators and editors for the English dispatches.

Chen Gang, news editor of the Hong Kong branch of the China News Service, said his agency would also go ahead with the same plan in near future.

Mr Chen said the release of English news dispatches was aimed at attracting more overseas news organisations to quote or carry the news reports of the agency.

Leaders Mourn Veteran Cadre Liu Binghua

OW1304194090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1453 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)—Comrade Liu Binghua died of illness in Beijing on 22 March 1990 at the age of 78. He was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, long-tested communist fighter, member of the Sixth and the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice minister of the former Ministry of Material Management, deputy director of the former State Bureau of Supplies, and deputy secretary of the Bureau's leading party group.

Comrade Liu Binghua joined revolutionary work in February 1929, and was admitted to the Communist Party of China in October 1933. He took part in the Long March with the 25th Corps, the Huangma Uprising, and such famous campaigns as the Battle of Pingxingguan.

A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Liu Binghua was held in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this morning.

There were wreaths from Li Xiannian, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, and Liao Hansheng, and from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, General Office of the State Council, the Central Organization Department, the Henan Provincial Party Committee and Government, and the Shangcheng County Party Committee and Government.

Nearly 1,000 people attended the ceremony. They included Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Hong Xuezhai, Han Guang, Liu Suinian, and the staff members and workers of the Ministry of Materials.

Comparison of Li Peng's Government Work Report

HK0804035290

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 6 April carries a 28,000-character article entitled "Continue To Work for Stable Political, Economic, and Social Development in China."

This item has been compared with the XINHUA version published in the 6 April China DAILY REPORT, pages 12-31, and found to be identical except for the following: Page 20, column one, first paragraph, sentence six reads: Governments at all levels, departments concerned, enterprises and other institutions should support and encourage the students by creating conditions and making proper arrangements for their social practice. (adding words). Page 20, column one, same paragraph, sentence eight reads: They should continue cultivating them in standards of social conduct and urge them to learn from Lei Nang. (wording changed). Page 22, column two, last partial paragraph, first sentence reads:

The planned economy and market regulation are organically combined in three forms: (wording changed). Page 25, column one, first partial paragraph, sentence three reads: Foreign loans have exceeded \$40 billion. (currency sign added). Page 25, column one, paragraph three, sentence two reads: Governments at all levels should take the initiative in offering support and coordination for political restructuring, perform their functions and exercise their powers well and persevere in their efforts to help perfect the system of people's congresses, pursue multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party and establish and improve procedures and systems for democratic decision making and inspection supervision. These constitute the main contents of China's political structural reform. They should readily accept supervision and inspection by the people's congresses and their standing committees; keep in closer touch with the people's political consultative conferences at corresponding levels, the democratic parties, patriots without party affiliation and mass organizations, providing them with the necessary conditions for participating in the administration of state affairs and in democratic supervision and setting great store by their opinions and suggestions, so as gradually to regularize, standardize and institutionalize consultation on public matters and democratic decision making. (wording changed and adding sentence).

Comparison of Li Peng News Conference

HK0604115090

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 5 April carries on pages 1 and 3 the 4,500-character text of Li Peng's and others' answers to questions raised by Chinese and foreign reporters at a 4 April news conference, entitled "Li Peng and Others Answer Questions of Chinese and Foreign Reporters." This version has been compared with the Beijing Television Mandarin version published 5 April China DAILY REPORT, pages 17-23, and found to be identical except for the following variations: Page 17, column two, first paragraph, sentence one reads: [Text] Beijing 4 April (XINHUA)—Today at a news conference of Chinese and foreign reporters, Premier Li Peng and Vice Premiers Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, and Wu Xueqian separately answered reporter's questions on our country's political and economic situation and diplomatic and other issues.

The news conference was given by Yao Guang, spokesman of the xThird Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

[Female RENMIN RIBAO reporter] I am a reporter of RENMIN RIBAO. (wording changed and deleting introductory paragraphs). Page 18, column one, last partial paragraph, sentence four reads: The ratification of this report means approval of the work of the governments at all levels over the past year and agreement with the government's ten tasks for this year and China's foreign

policy. (wording changed). Page 18, column two, paragraph four, last sentence reads: I wonder what basic assessment of the situation in this new transitional stage was made by the top leaders in China, and what kind of preparatory work do the Chinese leaders think should be done before the basic law comes into effect on July 1, 1997?

[Wu Xueqian] At a plenary meeting held this afternoon, the NPC session adopted the basic law. (deleting paragraph). Page 19, column one, paragraph two, first sentence reads: The State Council is supportive of the development of Yangpu on Hainan Island. (deleting word). Page 19, column two, paragraph one, last sentence reads: What measures will the government take to solve the problem as quickly as possible?

[Yao Yilin] We still have not completely put an end to the phenomenon of a sluggishness. The crux of the matter lies in the fact that some people argue that the prescription written out is too strong, while others argue that it is not strong enough. (deleting sentences). Page 19, column two, paragraph three, last sentence reads: By cautious I mean it will not touch off new inflation.

As regards the question of whether or not we can solve the problem of a sluggish market by relying on the prescription, I must say that we have just started and there is no experience yet. (deleting sentence). Page 19, column two, last paragraph, last sentence reads: While invigorating the market, we must strive to solve the problem of a sluggish market and prevent the recurrence of the ills of inflation.

[Reporter, speaking in English] But yesterday, it was revealed that Chai Ling, one of the students on the most-wanted list, got out of China after hiding for more than nine months. How can you explain this? I am from the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST from Hong Kong.

[Li Peng] We have already heard the news concerning the matter that you have just mentioned. (deleting paragraphs and sentences). Page 20, column one, paragraph five, sentence five reads: Both Chai Ling and Feng Congde are criminals wanted by the Chinese public security organs. (adding word). Page 20, column one, paragraph six, sentence two reads: Mr. Li, we know, from Jiang Zemin's news conference [held on 26 September 1989] that Chinese leaders do not regard the June 4 incident as a tragedy.

[Li Peng] [smiling] I wonder whether this question is a little bit out of date because almost a year has passed since the 4 June event. (wording changed and deleting sentences). Page 20, column two, paragraph one, first sentence reads: [Reporter, speaking in English] James Miled from the British Broadcasting Corporation. Was there any order for the troops to fire at anyone that night and who gave it?

[Li Peng] I answered this question just now in reply to the question from the NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

Comrade Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, already made a very detailed report on the 4 June incident at a Standing Committee meeting of the NPC last year. (deleting sentences). Page 20, column two, paragraph three, first sentence reads: [Reporter] I am from Taiwan's CHINA TIMES. My question is: (deleting sentences). Page 20, column two, paragraph three, sentence six reads: I wonder why the CPC made this decision and upon what information or intelligence the decision was based. (deleting words). Page 21, column one, paragraph one, sentence two reads: I was recently reading a biography of you that was published last April and I was struck by the opening paragraph which said, and I quote: You have a very good chance of remaining prime minister until 1998. I would like to ask you whether you think these chances have been increased or reduced by the events of last year.

[Li Peng] You are asking a purely speculative question which I find very difficult to answer. (deleting words and sentences). Page 21, column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads: What is more, I think I probably have more confidence now in my ability to do this work well than I did when I first assumed the premiership.

As for whether I will be reelected again in 1993, at a session of the Eighth NPC, I cannot predict this now. (deleting and adding words). Page 21, column one, last paragraph, sentence five reads: However, I can tell everyone here that these speculations are far from accurate. I feel I should tell everyone now in a responsible manner that the Chinese leadership, with General Secretary Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, is united and strong, and I believe it commands the support of the Chinese people. (deleting sentences). Page 21, column two, paragraph one, first sentence reads: [Reporter] I am a reporter of the JAPANESE TELEVISION NETWORK BROADCASTING COMPANY. It has been reported in the Western press that the Chinese government has issued a circular to the various work units, advising them against going to Tiananmen Square. (deleting sentence). Page 21, column two, paragraph two, penultimate sentence reads: According to traditional Chinese culture and customs, it will be a grave-sweeping occasion. (wording changed). Page 21, column two, paragraph three, last sentence reads: I believe what you have said is entirely correct. (adding word). Page 21, column two, last paragraph, last sentence reads: What were the most successful economic and political reform measures of the past year?

[Li Peng] We have repeated on many occasions that our policy or reform and opening will remain unchanged and we have said that we would maintain the continuity and stability of our policies. (deleting sentences and words). Page 22, column one, first partial paragraph, sentence eight reads: We have already put forward five principles. It is our hope that this year, in the course of reform and implementation of these principles, we shall further enrich their contents and make new experiments. (deleting words). Page 22, column one, paragraph one, sentence four reads: At the same time, however, we also

permit the existence of private economic sectors. (wording changed). Page 22, column one, same paragraph, sentence six reads: We are adopting a supportive attitude in dealing with such economic sectors. (wording changed). Page 22, column one, same paragraph, sentence nine reads: The vice premier Yao Yilin has talked about the question of a sluggish market. (adding words). Page 22, column one, same paragraph, last sentence reads: We should make good use of the market regulatory mechanism to encourage these enterprises to readjust their product mix, improve quality, and lower the costs of their products so that they may be competitive on the market. (deleting words). Page 22, column one, last partial paragraph, sentence four reads: In the course of reform and opening to the outside world, China has introduced the system of household contract responsibility, with payment linked to output, which has led to the development of agricultural production and the improvement of the peasant's living standard. (adding words). Page 22, column two, first partial paragraph, last two sentences read: This service system is called the dual operation system. This is the deepening of rural reform. [Reporter] I am a reporter from ZHONGGUO RIBAO. (deleting sentences and wording changed). Page 22, column two, paragraph three, sentence two reads: I think the situation of stagnation, may I say, has begun to diminish thanks to a number of measures taken by the central government and the local governments and party committees at all levels to improve agricultural production in the recent couple of years. (wording changed). Page 22, column two, same paragraph, sentence five reads: If we further stabilize our rural policy and keep developing and improving the policy, if we increase our output in agriculture, and in particular, if we make vigorous efforts to advocate developing agriculture using science and technology and spread the practical technology for agricultural production, I think it will be entirely possible for us to put an end to the situation of stagnation in agricultural production we have had over the past few years and push it to a new higher level. (deleting words and wording changed). Page 22, column two, last partial paragraph, sentence three reads: Mr. Li Peng, can you tell us, please, where is Zhao Ziyang? Is he a free man or is he in prison? Is he healthy? Do you think that there is any possibility that he may make a return to politics in China as some Chinese people think? Is he still under investigation? (deleting and adding sentences). Page 23, column one, paragraph two, sentence three reads: According to the resolution adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Zhao Ziyang was removed from his leading post within the party and investigation into his case was decided to be continued. However, he remains a member of the party. He now lives in Beijing and the government has provided him with good living conditions. (adding words and sentence). Page 23, column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads: [Li Peng smiles broadly, as laughter is heard off camera throughout the hall.]

[Reporter] I am from XINHUA. Premier Li Peng has said that only a clean and honest government can ensure

stability, and only a diligent government will bring about hope. I would like to ask: What is the government's plan to strengthen the building of "a diligent government?" (deleting sentence and wording changed). Page 23, column one, penultimate paragraph, sentence six reads: During the campaign we will learn from his spirit. (deleting words).

Comparison of Li Ruihuan on Propaganda Policy

HK2603101090

Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No. 5 published on 1 March 1990 carries on pages 8-18 the 12,000-character text of Li Ruihuan's speech at a seminar on journalistic work on 25 November 1989 entitled "Uphold the Principle of Giving Prominence to Positive Propaganda." This version has been compared with the XINHUA Chinese version published in 7 March China DAILY REPORT, pages 14-24, and found to be identical except for the following variations: Page 14, column two, first paragraph, sentence seven reads: Particularly noteworthy is that after the checking of turmoil and the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, a lot of work remains to thoroughly solve some problems in thinking and understanding. (wording changed). Page 15, column two, first paragraph, sentence four reads: In the 1950's we publicized the CPC's 30 years of great, glorious, and correct history; the war to resist the United States and aid Korea in order to defend China; such combat heroes as Huang Jiguang and Qiu Shaoyun; such model workers as Meng Tai, Ma Hengchang, Li Shunda, Hao Jianxiu, and Wang Choinglu as well as the large-scale planned socialist economic construction. (adding name and wording changed). Page 17, column one, first paragraph, sentence three reads: It is most convincing and inspiring to strengthen positive propaganda and educate the people with the heroic exploits created by the process themselves. (adding words). Page 17, column two, first paragraph, sentence six reads: In our propaganda, we must ensure stability and continuity of party and state policies and avoid affecting economic and social stability through improper propaganda. (adding words). Page 18, column one, paragraph five, only sentence reads: 5. Pay Attention to and Improve Critical Reporting (wording changed. NOTE: Throughout text, wherever "criticism" appears replace word with phrase "critical reporting".) Page 18, column two, first partial paragraph, first full sentence reads: Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee, in view of the fact that this party tradition had been seriously undermined during the "Cultural Revolution," reiterated on 29 January 1981 in the "CPC Central Committee Decision Concerning the Principles for Propaganda Carried By the Newspapers and Broadcast" that "party committees at all levels must be good at making critical reporting on newspapers so as to criticize their work." (wording added). Page 18, column two, last partial paragraph, sentence twelve reads: Critical reports should have follow-ups, and they should have actual results so that they can fully demonstrate the resolution and the power of the party and the people to combat

negative phenomena, and so that they can continue to unite, inspire, and arouse the people to work hard to achieve the great goal of building a socialist society with distinctively Chinese characteristics. (wording changed). Page 22, column one, first paragraph, last sentence reads: We should publicize in many ways the creative activities of the people in promoting the four modernizations, making reform, and opening to the outside world so that these activities are fully covered by our newspapers, television, and radio broadcasts. (wording changed). Page 23, column two, paragraph three, first sentence reads: Journalist units must strengthen their awareness of secrecy, strictly enforce discipline on secrecy matters and improve the system in this connection. (wording changed). Page 24, column one, paragraph two, first sentence reads: The principal responsible comrades for various party committees must pay personal attention to journalistic work, and be good at using the news media to carry out work which has a bearing on the overall situation. (wording changed). Page 24, column one, same paragraph, sentence five reads: Therefore, the principal leading comrades of the party committee should assume the responsibility of checking speeches, news and articles, which affect the overall situation, in the political realm. (adding words). Page 24, column one, last paragraph, last sentence reads: It is our hope that all of you will freely express your views on whether or not we can achieve our goal, and provide additional information or put forward amendments or revisions. (wording changed).

Newspaper Carries QIUSHI Table of Contents

HK0404005190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Mar 90 p 8

[Table of Contents for QIUSHI No. 7, 1990]

[Text] Article by Li Tieying: "Train Builders and Successors for the Socialist Cause"

Article by Wang Renzhong: "Unify Understanding, Do a Better Job in Economic Improvement and Rectification"

Article by Yao Xiu: "We Should Not Waver in the Principle of Party Spirit in Philosophy"

Article by Chen Yan: "What Are They Propagating?—Commenting on the 'It is Time To Wake up to the Truth All of a Sudden' Edited by Hu Jiwei"

Article by He Yiting: "The Masses of People Are the Source of the Party's Strength and the Foundation of Victory"

Article by Bai Dongcai: "Strengthening Study of Marxist Theory is an Urgent Task of the Whole Party"

Article by He Kang: "Strengthen Agricultural Foundation, Promote Agricultural Development"

Article by Wang Yongtao: "Being Strong in Flavor, Varied and Colorful—Commenting on the '50 Minutes Plus From Local Stations' Program"

Article by Wang Yunman: "A Thought-Provoking Work Serving as A Warning to the World at Large—Impressions Gained After Watching TV Series 'Overseas Eternal Regret'"

Article by Yang Kailiang: "Ai Keka Leads a Thrifty Life"

Article by Zhai Xiaoming: "An Experienced Man is Worth Consulting"

East Region

Chen Guangyi Chairs Fujian Lei Feng Meeting

OW1304135190 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] The standing committee of the provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting yesterday to observe the 27th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" and to study and discuss the inscriptions of central leading Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, and others urging the people of the whole nation to continue to learn from Comrade Lei Feng under the new circumstances. Present at the meeting were members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee; leaders of the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; as well as responsible persons of the provincial trade union council, the provincial committee of the Communist Youth League, the provincial women's federation, and press units. Zhao Xuemin, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee briefed the meeting on joint army-people activities to learn from Lei Feng launched in Fujian Province since the end of last year. Comrades attending the meeting enthusiastically discussed ways to thoroughly understand the spirit portrayed by the inscriptions written by the central leading comrades. They are of the opinion that today, 27 years after Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries called for "learning from Comrade Lei Feng," all members of the third-generation central leadership core have written inscriptions urging the people throughout the nation to continue to learn from Lei Feng and promote his spirit under the new circumstances. In the long run, this will all have strategic significance in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is of great realistic significance now to further strengthen the building of the party and the Army; uphold the four cardinal principles; oppose bourgeois liberalization; promote justice; lift our spirits; promote the development of "two civilizations"; and train a new generation of people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a sense of discipline.

Starting in December last year, Fujian Province resumed the call to promote Lei Feng's spirit throughout the province and encouraged the soldiers and people to

jointly engage in activities to learn from Lei Feng. In the past few months, the situation has been very encouraging. The masses are now mobilized. It is becoming general practice to learn from Lei Feng, foster a new work style, go to work at the grassroots, and perform practical deeds. While restudying the appeals made by Mao Zedong and other veteran revolutionaries, we should use the inscriptions of the central leading comrades as the driving force to strengthen leadership, emphasize practical results, and carry out joint army-people activities to learn from Lei Feng, develop spiritual civilization, and display Lei Feng's spirit in a deep-going, solid, and sustained manner. Only in this way can we achieve practical results and carry out the activities for a long time to come.

The study and discussion session was chaired by Comrade Chen Guangyi. After consolidating all the opinions and suggestions, the session laid down six requirements on how to carry out the joint army-people activities to learn from Lei Feng in a more solid, deep-going, and sustained manner:

- 1) Step up propaganda efforts and lead the masses to further create a social environment in which the mass media is devoted to spreading Lei Feng's spirit and improving social practice.
- 2) When learning from Lei Feng, one must learn the essence of Lei Feng's spirit, foster lofty communist ideals, and, like Comrade Lei Feng, devote one's limited life to the infinite cause of serving the people.
- 3) Persist in "learning from Lei Feng" at our posts and foster new styles in our trades and professions, involve all trades and professions in learning from Lei Feng, and ensure that the grassroots level is permeated with Lei Feng's spirit so that everyone will strive hard to excel in their respective areas of work.
- 4) Coordinate all learn-from-Lei-Feng activities and the joint army-people activities to develop spiritual civilization with the ongoing provincewide socialist education campaign in order to further intensify the joint army-people activities to learn from Lei Feng, develop spiritual civilization, and display Lei Feng's spirit.
- 5) Publicize our province's role models in learning from Lei Feng; that is, learn from Lei Feng while learning from advanced individuals in all trades and professions. This will enable the people to see "Lei Fengs" all around them.
- 6) Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in learning from Lei Feng, display Lei Feng's spirit, and be living examples in motivating the masses to learn from Lei Feng through actual deeds.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Meetings Relay NPC Session Spirit

HK1404052590 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] This morning, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Guangzhou City People's Congress, and the Guangzhou City People's Government held report meetings respectively to relay the spirit of the recently concluded Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC].

Yang Li, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhu Shenlin, secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, both of whom are concurrently Guangdong-based NPC deputies, relayed the spirit of the third plenary session at their respective meetings.

Comrade Yang Li said that the third plenary session was a democratic, united, confidence-boosting, and victorious session. It was of great significance to unifying people's ideology and understanding; maintaining political, economic, and social stability; and promoting political, economic, and social development.

He added that, entrusted by the people of Guangdong, all the Guangdong-based NPC deputies conscientiously performed their duties in their capacity as NPC deputies and actively participated in the discussion of government and political affairs at the recently concluded third plenary session. Moreover, the Guangdong-based NPC deputies also put forward a total of seven motions and 49 proposals at the session.

Guangxi Holds Standing Committee Meeting

HK1304123990 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th meeting in Nanning this morning, presided over by its chairman, Gan Ku.

The 16th meeting will mainly: Discuss the "Report by Deputy Qualification Examination Committee of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee"; listen to the "Report by the General Office of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on Preparatory Work for the Convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress"; discuss the "Proposed Agenda for the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress" and the "Proposed Namelist of Presidium and Secretary General for the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress"; discuss the "Draft Work Report To Be Submitted by the Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress"

and the "Revised Draft Regulations for Elections of People's Congresses at All Levels in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region"; discuss the "Draft Timetable for Elections of People's Congresses at City, County, and Township Levels" and the "Draft Decision on Setting up of a Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Election Office"; and discuss the "Report by the General Office of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and General Office of the Guangxi Regional People's Government on Handling Views, Proposals, and Criticisms Put forward by Deputies to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress" and the "Report on Appointments and Removals." [passage omitted]

This morning's meeting was attended by a number of vice chairmen of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Jin Baosheng, Huang Jia, Wei Zhangping, Shi Zhaotang, Qiu Wenyi, Tian Min, Li Jiwu, and Huang Baoyao.

Long Chuan, vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Government, Meng Duo, president of the Guangxi Regional Higher People's Court, (Fu Geng), deputy chief procurator of the Guangxi Regional People's Procuratorate, and some other responsible comrades at regional level attended this morning's meeting as non-voting delegates.

Hubei Holds Meeting on Spring Plowing

HK1304131490 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government jointly held a telephone meeting on spring plowing production yesterday evening.

The meeting called on all the cadres and people in Hubei to take immediate actions to fight against natural calamities and strengthen spring plowing production and spring sowing production in hopes of laying a solid foundation for reaping a good agricultural harvest this year.

Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Huainian, vice governor of Hubei Province, delivered speeches at yesterday's meeting respectively.

Comrade Zhang Huainian said that all the comrades in Hubei must correctly view the current spring plowing production, strengthen determination and confidence in fighting against natural calamities and reaping a good agricultural harvest this year. The major problems facing Hubei's spring plowing production at present are: 1) Serious plant diseases and insect pests; 2) Spring sowing plan has not yet been fulfilled; 3) Spring plowing production still lacks funds, goods, and materials. In light of this situation, all areas in Hubei must remain sober-minded, practically strengthen field management of

summer grain and oil crops, ensure the smooth operation of irrigation networks, and prevent and cure plant diseases.

Comrade Zhang Huainian stressed that greater efforts must be made to increase cotton growing area, guarantee cotton sowing quality, further implement to the letter various preferential policies toward cotton production, and encourage peasants to grow more quality cotton so as to successfully fulfill this year's cotton production plan. Redoubled efforts must also be made to strengthen field management of early rice and mid-term rice, grow more early rice and mid-term rice, practically strengthen spring sowing and field management of various grain crops and economic crops, continue to develop hybrid rice, increase the corn growing area, and strive to reap a good grain harvest this year.

Comrade Qian Yunlu stressed that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Hubei must attach great importance to spring plowing production, practically strengthen leadership over spring plowing production, mobilize and organize the broad masses of the CPC members, cadres, and peasants to implement all the measures aimed at fighting against natural calamities, promoting spring plowing production, and strengthening field management in a down-to-earth manner. All trades and professions in Hubei must also give their unreserved support to agricultural production, conscientiously help various rural areas solve such problems as lack of funds, goods and materials, and a good market, and make greater contributions to reaping a good agricultural harvest this year.

Northeast Region

Li Ximing Addresses Beijing Science Conference

SK1604025390 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] At yesterday's Beijing Municipal Scientific and Technological Work Conference, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, earnestly hoped that the broad masses of scientific and technical workers in the capital will continue to display the spirit of self-reliance and selfless dedication, adapt to reality, go deeply to the grass roots, do more substantial things in favor of the capital's economic construction and scientific and technological progress, and make new contributions to improvement, rectification, the deepening of reform and the capital's political, economic, and social stability.

In his speech, Li Ximing first pointed out: All aspects of modernization construction work in Beijing can never be separated from scientific and technological progress. All major achievements in the capital's modernization construction are imbued with the wisdom and painstaking efforts of the scientific and technical personnel and show the tremendous role played by science and technology. On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, he extended congratulations to the scientific research units and scientific and technical personnel who won the scientific and technological progress, invention, and sparkle awards. He also thanked and saluted the broad masses of scientific and technical workers throughout the municipality, particularly the scientific and technical workers from the central scientific research units.

Li Ximing emphatically pointed out: At present, the party and government leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of party members throughout the municipality, including the leading cadres and party members on the scientific and technological front, should conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening ties with the masses of people," overcome bureaucracy and passive corrupt phenomena, further maintain close relations between the party and the masses, and promote the party's fine traditions. Through study, we should be clearly-minded politically and ideologically, clearly distinguish between right and wrong and have a firm conviction in face of the changes in the international situation, the challenges and pressures.

Li Ximing pointed out: To accelerate scientific and technological progress, we must further uphold reform and opening up, and strive to catch up with and surpass the world advanced level. He said: During our present age, scientific and technological progress has played a more decisive role in developing social productive forces. The world economic competition and the competition of comprehensive national strength are embodied to a great extent in the scientific and technological competition. It is impossible for countries and

nations suffering from long-term scientific and technological backwardness to get rid of poverty and ignorance. The 1990s is an age during which scientific and technological competition and development will become more urgent, the time for realizing the second step of the strategic goal of our country's economic development, and the time for the broad masses of scientific and technical workers to accomplish something. At present, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers throughout the municipality should serve the capital's economic construction and urban management. On the one hand, we should accelerate the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements and rapidly turn them into productive forces. On the other hand, we should actively bring in foreign advanced technology, do a good job in digesting and absorbing foreign technology and creating new ideas, and accelerate the pace of domesticization.

Li Ximing pointed out: To accelerate the pace of science and technology, we must strengthen party leadership. Party and government organs at all levels should include scientific and technological work on their agenda, and attach strategic importance to it. It is necessary to increase scientific and technological input, and guarantee funds for tackling key scientific research projects. We should strengthen the building of scientific and technical contingents. First of all, we should fully display the role of middle-aged and old scientific and technical specialists. At the same time, we should actively train young scientists and technical specialists who have ability and political integrity. We should show concern for the hardships and difficulties of scientific and technical workers, exert our utmost efforts to help them solve practical problems, and gradually improve their work and living conditions.

At the end of his speech, Li Ximing pointed out: At present, safeguarding political, economic, and social stability in the capital is a process which accords with the people's will and is above everything else. He called on scientific and technical workers throughout the municipality to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, maintain sharp vigilance toward the sabotage activities jointly launched by domestic and foreign hostile forces, and continue to make contributions to stabilizing the capital.

Tan Shaowen Attends Tianjin CPPCC Meeting

SK1604045390 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The 12th (enlarged) Standing Committee meeting of the 8th Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was held at Tianjin Guesthouse on 22 March. The meeting circulated the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and discussed and approved the decision on holding the 3d session of the 8th municipal CPPCC Committee.

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. He said: The "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses" will certainly produce a far-reaching influence for establishing even closer ties between the party and the masses and for maintaining the vitality and vigor of the party's work. I hope that CPPCC organizations at all levels will conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the above-mentioned decision of the CPC Central Committee and will play a still better role in upholding the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC and in establishing close ties with various democratic parties and personages on various circles. At the same time, I hope that CPPCC organizations at all levels will positively offer opinions and suggestions for the municipal party committee and the government in implementing the "decision," in strengthening the close ties

between the party and the masses, and in further improving the party's relations with cadres and the masses.

As decided by this meeting, the third session of the eighth municipal CPPCC Committee will open at Tianjin Guesthouse on 19 April.

He Guomo, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, and Yang Hui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the committee. Present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the united front department of the municipal party committee as well as various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federations, Taiwan compatriots federations, and returned Overseas Chinese federations.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Holds Provincial Meetings

Party Plenum

SK1504130390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the sixth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee was held in Harbin from 12 to 14 April. The guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the speeches given by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his local inspection tour were relayed at the session, and the detailed regulations of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee for implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the party's ties with the masses were discussed and approved.

The plenary session held: The CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the party's ties with the masses approved at the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee is an extremely important Marxist document, and another major policy decision adopted by the party Central Committee for comprehensively strengthening party building and adhering to the party's mass line. It has an important immediate significance and far-reaching historical significance.

The plenary session pointed out: In studying and implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, we should achieve unity in the understanding of the following three basic issues. First, our party's relations with the masses are good, generally speaking. However, we should also have a clear understanding of the present situation in the relations between the party and the masses. Second, we should fully understand the new characteristics in the relations between the party and the masses in the present stage, and explore the basic ways to solve problems in line with the idea of deepening reform. Third, we should summarize and draw on historical and immediate experiences and lessons, and regard the endeavor to maintain close ties between the party and the masses as the basic issue and the primary task for improvement of the party in power.

The plenary session stressed: In implementing the decision of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the detailed regulations of the provincial party committee, the most important work is to conduct wide and in-depth education once again on the Marxist mass viewpoint and mass line. Through education, we should enable the masses of party members to firmly embrace the Marxist materialist conception of history and the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, and solve the problems concerning their stand, feelings, world outlook and party spirit. We should conscientiously carry out our work at the grass-roots level, and make it touch the right chord in people's hearts so that realistic results and progress can be made.

The plenary session urged: Proceeding from the actual situation, we should pay attention to resolving key issues, and carry out the major measure of maintaining close ties between the party and the masses to the letter. As far as party committees and governments at various levels are concerned, in strengthening the party's ties with the masses, they should make sure that the major policy decisions of the party and government, and the implementation of these policy decisions conform to the basic interests of the people. They should promote economic work, punish corruption, and strengthen efforts to maintain honest performance of duties. They should also comprehensively adhere to the principle of four requirements on cadres so that leading power is placed firmly in the hands of the people loyal to Marxism. Principal party and government leaders at various levels should not only be examples in honest and diligent performance of duties for the people but also take the lead in punishing corruption. Once leading cadres are found to be corrupt through investigations, they should be punished strictly. In particular, the problem of power abuse for extorting and withholding money about which the masses have great complaints should be successfully solved. Departments with real power should establish the systems and methods for self-restraint, and systems should be established under which cadres at the posts with real power are exchanged or appointed in turns.

The plenary session emphasized: Mobilizing all positive factors and uniting all forces that can be united represent an important strategic principle of our party. We should thoroughly understand this important idea, which was emphasized once again at the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, put it into effect when carrying out our actual work, and strive to provide an environment and favorable conditions for the masses to voluntarily exert their utmost efforts for their own fundamental interest. Only in this way can we overcome difficulties, and maintain the stability of society and the lasting order of the country.

Attending the plenary session were 38 members and nine alternate members of the provincial party committee. Attending as nonvoting delegates were members of the provincial advisory commission, members of the provincial discipline inspection commission, vice chairmen with party membership of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, vice chairmen with party membership of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], secretaries of city and prefectural party committees, deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, secretaries general of the provincial people's congress and CPPCC committee, and principal responsible comrades of the various departments and committees of the provincial party committee and the various departments and bureaus directly under the province.

Comrades Sun Weiben and Shao Qihui gave important speeches at the session.

The plenary session called on party members throughout the province to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, continue to improve the party itself, maintain closer flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, launch the learn-from-Daqing activities more thoroughly, truly improve the styles of thinking and work of the leading organs at various levels, unite with and lead the masses to overcome current difficulties, and continuously promote the work in various fields of our province.

Discipline Inspection Session

SK1504125990 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission held its fifth plenary session in Harbin today. The session stressed: Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels throughout the province should conscientiously study and implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the party's ties with the masses, and the provincial party committee's detailed regulations for implementing this decision, and regard punishment of corruption and improvement of party style as a major task for maintaining close ties between the party and the masses and ensuring the invincible position of the party's cause. They should carry out some practical work for punishing corruption. They should consolidate the achievements and initial success in the work to punish corruption, and prevent resurgence of corruption. They should punish more strictly those who practice corruption once again. They should step up efforts to complete the work under way. At present, they should particularly attend to the honest performance of duties of the economic management departments, supervision departments, public utilities departments and law-enforcement departments, which has a direct bearing on the people, and conscientiously solve the problems of abusing power for extorting and withholding money, attending parties and taking bribes, about which the masses have great complaints. They should resolutely investigate and handle major and serious cases, concentrate efforts on achieving breakthroughs in the major and serious cases that undermine the relations between cadres and the masses to a serious extent, such as power abuse for selfish gains, embezzlement, bribe-taking, extortion, dereliction of duty, fraud, extravagance and waste, and select some of these cases to be handled publicly. They should conduct in-depth education on maintaining close ties with the masses, establish and commend the advanced examples in maintaining close ties with the masses, and maintain honest and diligent performance of duties. They should strengthen supervision over leading organs and leading cadres, and achieve success in improving party style and establishing necessary systems for maintaining honest performance of duties. The systems formulated by the provincial party committee concerning the 11 aspects of work made public to the masses should be expanded so that all aspects of work related to the

interest of the masses are made public. The efforts to make our work public to the masses should be gradually standardized and systematized.

Jin Xiaozhen, deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, spoke at today's session. Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and gave a speech entitled "Punish Corruption, Develop Healthy Trends, and Resolutely and Successfully Improve Party Style."

Advisory Commission Plenum

SK1504125590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the second Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Advisory Commission was held in Harbin today. The participating comrades thoroughly studied the CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the party's ties with the masses and the important speeches given by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his local inspection tour, and unanimously expressed support for the provincial party committee's detailed regulations for implementing the decision.

The session emphasized: Efforts should be made to run the party strictly in line with the party Constitution, strengthen party building, enhance the party's cohesive force, appeal and combat strength, educate and arm the masses with the party's propositions, and maintain the party's close ties with the masses. Party members should be educated with the tradition of being the first to show concern and the last to enjoy themselves, and should work hard and serve the people wholeheartedly. They should set an example in honest performance of duties and abiding by laws and discipline, and be the people most trusted by the masses.

Members of the advisory commission said: We should carry out more work that benefits the people, and carry it out successfully. We should never do work that divorces us from the masses. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we should unite the people of various nationalities throughout the province to make new contributions to stabilizing society, facilitating reform and opening up, and promoting the sustained, stable and coordinated development of the economy of the province.

Wang Luming, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, gave a speech entitled "Maintaining the Party's Flesh-and-blood Ties With the Masses Is the Foundation for the Success in the Socialist Cause of Our Country."

Heilongjiang City Elects Mayor

SK1404124990 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The fourth session of the ninth Jixi City People's Congress concluded on 19 March. During the session, Comrade Cheng Zhongda [4453 0112 6671] was elected mayor of the city.

Northwest Region

Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Views Education Work

HK1504003090 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Participants at the recently convened Qinghai Provincial Conference on Education Work put forward a number of constructive views on Qinghai's education development and reform and on tackling certain problems facing Qinghai's education at the moment.

Yesterday afternoon, provincial party and government leaders, including Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, Tian Chengping, deputy secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, and Bainma Dandzin, vice governor of Qinghai Province, attended the conference and conscientiously listened to the speeches made by the participants at the conference.

The provincial party and government leaders also held talks with some of the participants at the conference.

All the participants at the conference unanimously agreed that over the past few years, ideological and political work in schools and colleges of Qinghai has been weakened to a certain extent. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yin Kesheng and Comrade Bainma Dandzin also took part in the discussions held by the participants at the conference.

During the discussions, Comrade Yin Kesheng said that the vast rural areas, pastoral areas, and grass-roots units in Qinghai are still lacking in qualified personnel at the moment. Young people can accomplish a lot in those places. At present, it is all the more necessary to advocate the pioneering spirit, the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and the spirit of devotion. Over the past few years, ideological and political work has been weakened to a certain extent. This is a lesson which must be learned by all the comrades concerned. At present, greater efforts must be made to strengthen education on Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought in hopes of training a new generation of youth with lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and a sense of discipline.

The Qinghai Provincial Conference on Education Work began in Xining on 10 April.

Xinjiang Reviews NPC Guidelines

Party, People's Congress

OW1404025090 Xinjiang Television Network in
Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Announcer-read report over video by station reporter Ilihan Osman; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with long shot of meeting hall with about 250 people seated in rows of chairs] The autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional People's Congress held a meeting at the Xinjiang People's Hall this morning to transmit the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC].

Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, chaired the meeting. [Video shows closeup of Zhang, dressed in western coat and tie and speaking]

Li Jiayu, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, was the first to speak at the meeting. He gave a brief account of the proceedings and transmitted the major guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. [Video shows closeup of Li, dressed in gray tunic suit and speaking from prepared script]

Janabil, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, made a speech on the implementation of the guidelines of the session. [Video shows closeup of Janabil, in Western coat and tie and speaking from prepared script] He said: All departments at all levels in the autonomous region must earnestly implement the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, safeguard stability and unity, and ensure the stability of the border area. In safeguarding stability, it is imperative to uphold the CPC's leadership, adhere to the socialist road, maintain the stability and continuity of the basic principles and policies, and closely combine the adherence of the four cardinal principles with upholding of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. It is necessary to persist in the principle of developing the economy in a sustained, steady, and balanced manner and concentrate efforts to promote the national economy. It is also necessary to closely rely on and establish links with the masses of all nationalities in resolutely eliminating various negative factors and corruption and in effectively improving workstyle. We should strengthen the socialist legal system and bring into further play the dictatorial function of the state organ. Generally speaking, the present political and economic situation in Xinjiang is relatively good. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang must take a clear-cut stand in safeguarding the motherland's unification and unity of nationalities, cherish, and protect the excellent situation of stability and unity in Xinjiang. Anyone who undermines the motherland's unification and unity of nationalities is lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

Janabil also spoke of ways and means for upholding and improving the system of people's congresses, and attaching importance to and bringing into play the role of the People's Congress Standing Committee in the national political life.

Military District

*OW1404021090 Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin
1400 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Announcer-read report over video by reporter Li Naiping and correspondent Liu Xingjun stationed in the Xinjiang Military District; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a meeting hall with about 200 soldiers seated in rows of chairs, cutting to show Tang Guangcai, in a three-star military uniform, speaking from a prepared script] A meeting to transmit the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] recently was held. Tang Guangcai, political commissar of the Xinjiang Military District, called on all People's Liberation Army [PLA] units in Xinjiang to correctly assess the current political and economic situation in China, further enhance the confidence in the economic rectification and deepening of the reform, and thoroughly understand the extreme importance of safeguarding national and social stability. All PLA units must conscientiously subordinate themselves to the overall interests of economic rectification and nationwide reforms, display the revolutionary spirit of working hard, and ensure a good job in the work of all fields of the PLA, in order to contribute more to the stability and unity of the frontier. [While announcer reads report, camera cuts to shots of soldiers listening to Tang]

Xinjiang Discusses Asian Games Preparation

OW1504103690 Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 14 Apr 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a spacious meeting hall packed with more than 1,000 soldiers and cadres seated in rows of chairs, cutting to show medium shots of a few leading comrades, with Tomur Dawamat, in a Western suit and wearing a necktie, addressing the meeting] This morning the Xinjiang Autonomous Region People's Government held a mobilization meeting to usher in the Asian Games and make contributions. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Autonomous Region, spoke at the meeting. He said: Holding the forthcoming Asian Games in our country represents not only a review of the physical culture and sports of China and Asia as a whole, but also a review of the achievements in socialist construction over the past 40 years, the results in opening to the outside in the past decade, as well as the Chinese people's mental outlook, style and

features and China's power and prestige. All Chinese citizens should be proud of this. They should all pay attention to and strongly support the Asian Games, and see to it that the games will be a success.

He said: Since last year, all departments in Xinjiang have seriously done publicity work well. As a result, everyone in Xinjiang cares for and supports the Asian Games. People of all nationalities and in all circles in Xinjiang have actively donated funds and bought lottery tickets for the Asian Games Foundation. They have demonstrated deep patriotic fervor and a strong sense of responsibility for being the master of their own affairs, and for this they have been highly praised by the Foundation of the 11th Asian Games. In order to further strengthen leadership over the organization to usher in the Asian Games, the Autonomous Region will establish a committee for the activities of ushering in the Asian Games.

Janabil, (Keyumobawudong), Tang Guangcai, Huang Baozhen, Yusufu Muhanmode, Mao Dehua and other responsible comrades of Xinjiang's party, government and military organizations were present at the mobilization meeting.

Xinjiang Leaders Join Urumqi Tree Planting

OW1504120190 Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 14 Apr 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with long shot of a large tract of barren land where thousands of people are seen digging with spades; camera then cuts to medium shots of a few leading comrades brandishing their spades] This morning leaders of the autonomous region's party, government and military organizations—including Wang Enmao, Tomur Tawamat, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, Wang Baozhang, Tang Guangcai, Feng Dazhen and (Hailiqi Musilamu), and over 15,000 Communist Youth League members and youths of all nationalities in the Urumqi area joined tree planting activities at (Ulabo) Marine Park in (Beitashan) in Shuimogou in Urumqi.

The afforestation project in (Beidashan) started in 1987 and more than 230,000 saplings have been planted since then, with a survival rate exceeding 95 percent. The afforested area has reached 3,000 mu. At (Ulabo) Marine Park, when Tomur Dawamat was told of the results achieved in afforesting (Ulabo) during the past 2 years and of the long-range plan in days ahead, he happily said: This is very good. This is a project which will benefit our offspring and future generations. We must continue our unremitting efforts.

NPC Vice Chairman Peng Chong Meets Legislator

*OW1304130590 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Vice Chairman [of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, NPC] Peng Chong met with Taiwan Legislator Wu Yongxiong [Wu Yung-hsiung] yesterday afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

Speaking with a southern Fujian dialect, Peng Chong welcomed Wu Yongxiong at the meeting. He said: No one can sever the historical relations between Taiwan and the mainland. Compatriots on the two side of the Strait should carry out more exchanges to enhance their mutual understanding and trust. This will be conducive to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Learning that Wu Yongxiong had flown to Beijing via Tokyo, Japan, Peng Chong said: Long ago, the mainland side put forward the proposal for establishing three links [links in trade, mail service, and air and shipping services] across the Strait. This is in the interest of the people on both sides. Why is this banned by the Taiwan authorities? He expressed the hope that the three links would be truly realized between Taiwan and the mainland as early as possible.

Wu Yongxiong talked about his feelings about visiting Beijing. He said that the social system on the mainland has enabled the people to live a stable life and has provided them with a guarantee for such a life. This, he

added, is in sharp contrast with Taiwan's vicious propaganda about the mainland. He said he expects the mainland to become more stable and prosperous.

'Largest' Investor Group Visits Guangdong SEZ

*OW1404040090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1453 GMT 12 Apr 90*

[By reporter Xu Feng (6079 3536); Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Shenzhen, 12 Apr (XINHUA)—An investment investigation group formed by 71 Taiwan enterprises with good business records arrived in Shenzhen today and began its investigation trip to some cities. This is the largest investment investigation by Taiwan businessmen since the founding of New China.

According to Mr. Ding Kaien, honorary leader of the investigation group and chairman of the Hong Kong-Taiwan Trade Coordination and Promotion Association, the members of this investigation group come from 71 enterprises of medium-size or above in Taiwan and are bosses of their own businesses. Beginning the 12th, this group will conduct a week-long investigation in Shenzhen, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Conghua, Zhuhai, Shantou, Foshan, and Zhongshan. The purpose of this trip is to decide their next step for investing in the mainland.

It was learned that this trip's sponsor, the Hong Kong-Taiwan Trade Coordination and Promotion Association, has more than 1,000 enterprise members. Some of the enterprise members have already invested in plants in Xiamen, Beijing, and Shanghai. The group will leave Shenzhen for Zhuhai by boat tomorrow afternoon.

Commentary Views Weinberger Support Remarks

OW1404012990 Taipei CNA in English 1506 GMT
13 Apr 90

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "U.S. Military Support to Taiwan To Continue"—"it does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—There should be no reason why U.S. military support to the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan would terminate, says former U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Weinberger, who served under President Ronald Reagan for nearly seven years, was in Taipei this week, and made his remarks at an address before civic leaders here. Weinberger is now publisher of *FORBES* magazine, and was in Taipei for magazine-related business.

The former Pentagon chief said that Washington had a direct stake in maintaining the military balance in the Taiwan Strait, since it is crucial to stability in the East Asian region as a whole. Central to maintaining this balance, he said, is the continued building up of Taiwan's defense and deterrent forces.

Weinberger added that Washington should assist the Republic of China on Taiwan with building of its own independent self-defense systems. "Only when you maintain a strong armament can you force your enemy to negotiate with you. It's best for Taiwan to maintain a strong military deterrence to attack by Peking," he advised.

Weinberger's advice comes against the backdrop of Peking's refusal to disavow the use of force in unifying China. Peking has repeatedly and often claimed that it reserves the right to invade Taiwan if Taiwan does not voluntarily give in to Peking's demands. Thus, over the years, Taipei has indeed maintained a strict vigilance against Chinese Communist adventurism in the Taiwan Strait.

With regard to Peking, Weinberger said he is certain the U.S. Government is doing everything it can to help restore the trend of reform in mainland China. He called the pro-democracy movement there genuine, and said that the U.S. would do whatever possible to support it, while not isolating Peking.

The issue of Taiwan's defense has been a thorny problem in Taipei-Washington-Peking relations. In the Taiwan Relations Act, which sets a structure for unofficial ties between Taipei and Washington, the U.S. has committed itself to defending Taiwan, if by indirect means, in the event of any Chinese Communist aggression, be it invasion of other form of coercion.

Since 1979, when the act took effect, the U.S. has continued to sell defense equipment to Taiwan, and has lent a helping hand in transferring some defense technologies. But sales of U.S. defense items have been frozen at 1979 levels, in terms of dollars. This has forced Taipei to hustle in putting together its own defense industries.

Chief among these is a ten-year plan to produce a domestic fighter plane, known as the IDF [Indigenous Defense Fighter]. Prototypes of the fighter have already been flight tested, and, as soon as a few glitches are removed, production will start, probably in early 1991. The ROC on Taiwan has also produced its own surface to air missiles.

Peking has vigorously opposed the Taiwan Relations Act, particularly the requirements for protection of Taiwan. Peking has run hot and cold on this issue, sometimes issuing stern warnings, then backing off to take on a more peaceful face, to give the impression that Taiwan is not endangered.

It is this latter tact that presents Taiwan with its most perplexing defense headache. Many Americans have indeed been led to believe that Taiwan has nothing to fear about Peking, specially since the Chinese Communists talk mostly peace and unification these days. Some see the military tension in the Taiwan Strait as greatly reduced in the past few years.

This is despite the fact that Peking continues to warn that it has the right and the might to invade Taiwan.

But does it? There is no question that if Communist China wanted to take Taiwan, it could do so. But what would the cost be? Thus far, Taipei has been able to maintain a credible deterrence to Peking. The price of invading Taiwan has been much too high.

This is exactly the principle Mr. Weinberger was referring to. What keeps the peace in the Taiwan Strait is not Peking's smiling peace offensives, but rather Taipei's insistence, and need, to maintain a minimum deterrence. As Weinberger advised, it is in the U.S. interest, indeed the world's interest, to keep Taiwan properly armed for the sake of peace in this region.

Government Rejects U.S. Copyright Demands

OW1304183190 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] The Government of the Republic of China [ROC] has decided not to concede to a U.S. demand on amending its copyright law, and said it is psychologically prepared for U.S. retaliations. Washington said it may place the ROC on the U.S. Special 301 watch list for failing to comply with the U.S. demand to amend some items of the ROC copyright law before Wednesday. According to the disputed provisions, the owner of a copy of the copyright work is permitted to rent, lend or sell reproductions of the work. The U.S. has long complained about this. The cabinet's task force on ROC-U.S. trade decided not to give in to the U.S. demand and spokesman (Chang Lung-sheng) forwarded the message to the American Institute in Taiwan. Trade officials said the U.S. would announce its watch list on 15 April ahead of the usual 30 April deadline. They said that it was hard to predict if the ROC would be on the list.

Yang Shangkun Invites Assemblymen to Visit*OW1604091190 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] At the invitation of Yang Shang-kun [Yang Shangkun], 30 newly elected national assemblymen will soon visit the Chinese Mainland. Accompanying them will be four professors.

They said they do not exclude the possibility of having contacts with Chinese Communist officials and [words indistinct].

Mainland Democracy Activist Arrives for Visit*OW1404164890 Taipei CNA in English 1609 GMT
14 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—"I've returned to China again!" said Miss Liu Yen, an active student leader in last year's Tienanmen pro-democracy demonstrations, upon arriving at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport in northern Taiwan Saturday.

Liu, formerly a close associate to student leader Wu'er Kai-hsi, [Wuer Kaixi] said she hoped to find a "genuine home" during her one-month stay in the Republic of China, where fellow Chinese live and work.

Recalling the June 4 Tienanmen tragedy, the soon-to-be 20-year-old said all demonstrators were alike in facing tanks, bayonets and death, and no one played special roles.

Having eyewitnessed fellow countrymen and students' blood being shed on the Peking square, Liu said those nightmarish scenes have been supporting her all these days after she settled down in the United States.

"I braced myself to face life and study harder, just to prove that my heart was still linked to those of my fellow countrymen on the mainland," she said.

She declined to divulge on her friendship with Wu'er, noting that she was now very happy and would always remember a good friend.

She said she was excited about celebrating the Mongolian New Year in Taiwan. "I am proud of being a Mongolian, and I would like to see how Mongolians celebrate our new year here."

Chien Shih-ying, an official of the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Commission, welcomed Liu at the airport Saturday.

'More Aggressive' Mainland Policy Promised*OW1604054290 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] Premier Li Huan, saying that the government's past mainland policy could hardly meet its goal of

national reunification, promised to formulate a more aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Chinese Communist-controlled mainland.

The premier was replying to an inquiry by a lawmaker at the Legislative Yuan. The lawmaker recommended that the government renounce its policy of no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise, which he described as too conservative if the two sides of the Taiwan Strait were to obtain better mutual understanding. The premier admitted that the proposal was very important and said that the government has been constantly reviewing the current mainland policy. The premier claimed that with mainland people gradually becoming aware of the democratic reform movement sweeping the world, now is the best time to implement the mainland affairs campaign. He called for a more active attitude toward the mainland in the hope of making Taiwan the beacon for fellow countrymen on the mainland.

Trade Talks With Okinawa Held in Taipei*OW1204004590 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 2210 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] A meeting to discuss ways of promoting trade between Okinawa and Taiwan was held in Taipei earlier this month. At the meeting, Okinawan representatives called for expansion of trade, using Okinawa as a relay point, while the Taiwanese asked Okinawa to buy computer parts.

This meeting is held twice a year to discuss trade promotion between Okinawa and Taiwan. From Okinawa, Naha Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chairman Sensei Saba and others attended the event held in Taipei on 6 April.

At the meeting, the Okinawan delegation expressed hopes that Taiwan, when exporting products to Japan, would expand its trade by utilizing Okinawa as a relay point and that Taiwan would increase the portion for Okinawa in its bamboo shoot export quota to Japan. Okinawa came up with a total of seven requests to Taiwan.

On the question of the bamboo shoot export quota, the Taiwanese delegation is reported to have said that Taiwan would make efforts to increase its quota to Okinawa.

The Taiwanese delegation called on Okinawa to buy computer parts from Taiwan. In addition, the delegation noted that, even though Taiwanese enterprises wanted to advance to the industrial zone in Itoman City, Okinawa, the high wage-scale of Japanese workers poses a problem. The delegation asked about legal problems if the enterprises wanted to bring workers from Taiwan.

TV Stations May Beam Games Directly to Taiwan

OW1504143290 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] As the Asian Games will be held in the mainland soon, the Guidance Committee on Mainland Affairs of the Central Committee of the ruling Kuomintang [KMT] yesterday decided that news coverage and programs prepared by the three television companies of Taiwan may be beamed from the mainland directly to Taipei via the international communications satellite.

Chui Chi-ying, chairman of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the KMT, said this decision does not run counter to the current no-contact policy as the international communications satellite is a telecommunications facility of a third country and is not owned by the Chinese Communists.

Overseas Chinese Affairs Conference Planned

OW1604033390 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT
16 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA)—Some 600 Overseas Chinese community leaders, scholars and experts from around the world will meet in Taipei on April 22 for a five-day conference on Overseas Chinese affairs.

The conference, to be held at the Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan, suburban Taipei, will be the first global Overseas Chinese affairs meeting held in Taiwan during the past four decades.

According to the meeting sponsor, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, activists of Mainland China's pro-democracy movement will speak at the conference, and representatives of various dissident groups will also be invited to present their opinions. The meeting aims to formulate a new policy for Overseas Chinese affairs that will meet the needs of a changing world.

Topics to be discussed will include helping Overseas Chinese communities cultivate talent and using the Republic of China's economic strength to assist Overseas Chinese in their economic activities.

National Affairs Conference To Open 28 Jun

OW1404223490 Taipei CNA in English 1555 GMT
14 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—The Republic of China National Affairs Conference will be held June 28 through July 4 with a recess 9, July 1 at the Grand Hotel in Taipei, conference spokesman Chiu Chin-yi announced Saturday.

The conference's organizing committee held its first meeting at the Taipei Guest House with all 25 members except Ku Chen-fu, who was on a foreign visit, participating.

Addressing the meeting, President Li Teng-hui emphasized the "great significance" of the conference and

urged all organizing committee members to work together to make it a success.

President Li said elites from all walks of life would be invited to present their views on ways and means to solve the country's major problems which emerged from the past four decades.

Li pledged that during his six-year term, to begin on May 20, he would speed up reform and break through bottlenecks in national development to "create a new phase in our history."

He hoped that a consensus would be reached after a full exchange of views among the conference participants on the nation's constitutional and unification problems.

Tsiang Yien-si, convener of the organizing committee, said the conference must be held in such [words indistinct] to meet all the people's expectations.

Conference resolutions would become a "major basis" on which the government would make its future policy, Tsiang told the meeting.

As to the execution of the conference resolutions, Tsiang explained that because the conference was to be an "advisory conference," its resolutions would not have any legally binding effect.

But he stressed that the government was "absolutely sincere" in implementing recommendations forwarded by the conference through "normal constitutional or administrative procedures."

The organizing committee decided to sponsor six regional and four island-wide "national affairs seminars" across the country beginning May 6 to collect social elites' opinions.

The committee also planned to sponsor similar seminars attended by Overseas Chinese community leaders here and abroad, and one for college students.

Defense Minister Unveils Locally Developed Tank

OW1604121990 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Defense Minister Hau Pei-tsun Saturday [14 April] unveiled a high-performance hyper tank developed locally, with technical assistance from the General Dynamics Company of the United States. The new tank, called the (M-48H), has all-weather capabilities and can fire with an excellent accuracy both in daylight and at nighttime.

Minister Hau said: Development of the tank began in 1984. The production plan calls for 450 tanks, of which 113 have already been completed.

Hau pointed out that the new tank, nicknamed Feroocious Tiger, will provide the most important line of defense for Taiwan, Penghu, and the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Regional Expansion Plan Scheduled To Be Issued

*OW1404085690 Taipei CNA in English 0346 GMT
14 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] will soon issue a plan to expand Republic of China trade with five trading regions.

BOFT Friday invited interested groups to exchange views on the plan.

Participants at the meeting thought Southeast Asia and East Europe had the most potential for expansion of the nation's trade. BOFT will also strengthen the collection of market information and attendance at trade fairs, as well as strengthening investment and technological cooperation in Latin America, Africa and Middle East.

BOFT also plans to send economic and trade fact-finding delegations to the Soviet Union, Myanmar (Burma), Laos and Cambodia. BOFT said the plan would be implemented on July 1.

Hong Kong

Leaders Plan To Block UK Nationality Package

HK1604053590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 90 p 1

[By Shirley Yam]

[Text] China's leaders have said they will do everything they can to block the implementation of the British nationality package, which they say threatens China's sovereignty over the territory.

An academic who returned yesterday from meetings in Beijing with senior officials said it was clear the Chinese authorities would do what they could to prevent the distribution of even a limited number of passports.

Professor Wong Siu-lun, who was the deputy head of a delegation of 11 local academics, said the officials had condemned the package.

The Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, had said the proposed nationality package was totally unacceptable in principle.

Professor Wong said Mr Ji stressed China was not "going to sit and let the package be implemented".

Other officials from the Hong Kong Office also said they would do whatever possible to solve the problem.

"They complained that the package was aimed at turning all key personnel in Hong Kong into British subjects," he said.

"This is totally unacceptable, especially considering its impact on civil servants.

"They said China would not allow Hong Kong to be ruled by British passport holders and the scheme was going to have a negative long-term impact on Hong Kong."

Professor Wong said the officials were unhappy that London had unilaterally announced the package to offer 225,000 British passports without consulting China in advance.

"They said they were completely shocked when the scheme was announced and they have never expected full British nationality to be given to local people," he added.

"When they said earlier that it was Britain's own business in granting British passports, they were only talking about freedom to travel."

China's renewed warning comes nine days before the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group's meeting in Beijing which is expected to discuss the nationality issue.

"The message is very clear—China is very unhappy with the scheme. But they have not revealed how are they going to stop the scheme without hurting local confidence," Professor Wong said.

Yang Shangkun Meets Visiting Entrepreneur

OW1604085890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0825 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—President Yang Shangkun met here today with N.G. Teng Fong, a leading entrepreneur engaged in real estate business in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Yang thanked N. G. Teng Fong for his efforts in helping China's underdeveloped areas and invited him to see more of China.

The visitor is in Beijing as guest of Xiang Nan, president of the Foundation for Underdeveloped Regions in China.

Official Emigration Estimates 'May Be Flawed'

HK1604080090 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 90 p 1

[By Simon Macklin]

[Text] The number of people who emigrated from Hong Kong last year is likely to be higher than Government estimates, following the disclosure that the official calculations may be flawed.

Just the number who left for Canada is believed to have been under-estimated by almost 30 percent.

Staff at the Canadian Commission say about 21,000 new Hong Kong immigrants arrived in Canada last year, whereas the Hong Kong Government figure is 16,400.

As Canada is the largest emigration destination for Hong Kong people, a margin of error of 30 percent across the board would put the brain drain for last year at 54,600.

And if the trend continued, more than 71,000 people could be expected to leave this year.

The Government says its figures are based on applications to the police for certificates of no criminal conviction and information supplied by foreign consulates in Hong Kong.

Immigration Department figures comparing the number of people coming and going are also used in the equation.

Although officials admit the figures are not accurate, they are the best available until people are required to inform the Government of their plans.

The Hong Kong Government has said it expects emigration to level out in the next two or three years at between 55,000 and 60,000 a year.

The figure fluctuated at around 20,000 a year from 1980 to 1986 but rose to 30,000 in 1987.

After an extensive Government study, the official estimate for the number of people who joined the brain drain during 1989 was put at 42,000.

The Government has estimated the total number of people who will emigrate this year will rise to 55,000.

According to one official at the Canadian Commission, the final figure from all immigration points has not yet been calculated but it "looks like last year's landings will be close to 21,000".

The figure is consistent with estimates made by the commission earlier last year and the disparity has been pointed out to Hong Kong officials.

The number of immigrant visas issued to Hong Kong people by the Commission last year was 22,130, a slight increase on the 22,097 issued in 1988.

But staff point out the visas do not have to be used immediately and some people wait for a year or even longer before emigrating.

Many of those who left Hong Kong last year would have been issued with visas in 1988 while most of those who rushed to apply for emigration after June 4 would not be expected to leave for several years.

The application procedure, especially for those in the family class, can mean it is several years before a visa is finally granted.

The majority of those who went to Canada emigrated under the independent category, which is for those with a job skill for which there is a demand in the country.

The second biggest category was business migration for those who invested cash in projects approved by the Canadian Government or who showed plans to establish a business which would create employment in Canada.

The Hong Kong Government estimated 12,800 people would emigrate to the United States last year and 10,900 would take up residence in Australia.

A further 1,900 were expected to emigrate to other destinations, including the United Kingdom.

The Canadian and Australian Governments have made it clear they are keen to support the territory but have no intention of changing their immigration programmes or developing right of abode programmes.

WEN WEI PO Editorial Hails Basic Law

*HK1504011290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
5 Apr 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "Birth of a Historical Code—Significance of the Basic Law Approved by the Chinese National People's Congress"]

[Text] The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which had been formulated for four years and eight months, was approved by the NPC [National People's Congress] yesterday. This demonstrates the birth of a historical legal document. The practice of "one country, two systems," which was unprecedented in history, has now been defined from the high plane of the edict of the state.

The socialist state power has been established on the vast land of China for 41 years. China has been feeding one-fourth of the world's population with its cultivated land which only accounts for seven percent of the total acreage of the cultivated land in the world. A complete national economic system and powerful defense buildup have been rapidly established in China. All this has enabled the Chinese people to shake off the label of the "sick men of East Asia." This has shown the great vitality of China. However, to respect the history and present state of affairs of Hong Kong, China has decided to solve the problem of Hong Kong by adopting the principle of "one country, two systems," to maintain the capitalist system of the territory in the interest of the reunification of our country and promotion of its socialist modernization. Under the guidance of the principle of "one country, two systems," a long-term stable and prosperous Hong Kong will certainly play an important supporting role in the four modernizations program, reform and opening up of the Chinese people. Hong Kong problem is solved through the guiding principle of "one country, two systems," and the Basic Law specifies the principle aimed at solving the problem of Hong Kong in the form of various legal provisions of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. This is truly a masterpiece in the history of mankind.

Today there are still some people in the world who have a blind faith in power politics. They do not believe that disputes between different countries, or different systems can be solved through peaceful means. They frequently interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Such long-term unstable factors harm world peace. As far as the long process of history is concerned, both capitalism and socialism are the achievements of human civilization. Which is more superior, capitalism or socialism? History will make the judgment. People holding different views have a different understanding. However, no matter what happens, countries with different social systems in the world can co-exist peacefully. They can mutually supplement, cooperate, and compete with one another.

Capitalism achieves the present high level of civilization after more than 300 years of hard work. But socialist China is in its initial period, and many of its systems are yet to be perfected. Judging things from the viewpoints of development, we say that her potentials for development are great. The CPC leaders first advocate socialist reform, and then open China up to the capitalist world to attract investment and technology of the West. China never denies the fact that it is backward. It maintains that it should learn advanced technology from capitalist countries for administering socialized mass production, and some useful things in the superstructure of the West. It is precisely because of this reason that under the prerequisite of upholding the socialist system on the mainland, it has taken the initiative to creatively let some regions on its territory maintain their capitalist system, and has regarded them as windows for understanding capitalist market operation, and bridges for

carrying out exchanges and cooperation with capitalist countries in economic, scientific and technological fields, and so on.

A socialist country shows its great sincerity for the peaceful co-existence between the two different systems. There is no doubt that it is her great contribution to peace of mankind. There are sufficient grounds for us to believe that in years to come when our descendants review the history of peace and war, they will fully realize that using the principle of "one country, two systems" to handle contradiction between socialism and capitalism is a masterpiece of mankind characterized by reason and wisdom. Such a masterpiece will tell the people that confrontation and war are not unavoidable. The key lies in how mankind deals with contradictions and differences, and ideological disputes as well. Countries with different social systems can understand and concede to each other, and work together in close cooperation for their common prosperity.

The formulation of the Basic Law is a very arduous and great project. It is truly not an easy job to define various policies and guiding principles of the Chinese Government for Hong Kong in the form of law, to avoid mutual clashes, and to coordinate them. Many very complicated problems must be solved in this regard. For example, as far as the legal system is concerned, the law enforced on the mainland is socialist law, whereas the law enforced in Hong Kong is the common law of Great Britain. How should their relations be handled? As far as ideology is concerned, the mainland upholds the four cardinal principles, but what Hong Kong wants is capitalist human rights, freedom, democracy and so on. How should all these be coordinated? Regarding relations between the central authorities and the Hong Kong Government, how should the principle of state sovereignty and a high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong be reflected? In addition, in the great changes of transferring sovereignty, how should the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong be maintained? How should the operations of Hong Kong be retained? After Hong Kong returns to China, how should we ensure that the two different systems will not mutually encroach upon each other. How should we maintain the principle of state power, and the international status of Hong Kong? It is not easy to solve these questions. The Chinese Government organized intelligent and capable persons to participate in the work of formulating the Basic Law, and encouraged six million Hong Kong compatriots from various circles to actively take part in the discussion, suggest ways and means, and repeatedly exchange views with each other. Members of the Drafting Committee did their best to pool the wisdom of the masses to reflect the interests and desires of Hong Kong people, and solve the problems involving peaceful coexistence between the two different systems. They have eventually succeeded in drawing a blueprint for a high degree autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. This is a work of both historical and international significance.

The Basic Law has been born. Empowered by the law, Hong Kong compatriots have become the masters of

their own affairs. In accordance with the idea of "one country, two system," they will promote construction in the territory in a still better way. Their future is bright.

Macao

Portuguese Citizenship Assured for Macanese

HK1304043590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 90 p 5

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] All Portuguese passport holders in Macao will gain full Portuguese citizenship in the future, despite objections from the United Kingdom, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Cavaco Silva, stressed.

Mr Silva, speaking on national television this week, said the Portuguese Government would not change its attitude recognising Portuguese passport holders in Macao as full citizens of Portugal.

The British Government has expressed concern that in 1992 when the European Community (EC) is opened up, all Portuguese passport holders, including those from Macao, will have the right of abode in EC countries including the United Kingdom, while many in Hong Kong will not.

Mr Silva said: "We cannot withdraw nationality from Macao people who have Portuguese passports, just as we recognised Portuguese nationals born in Mozambique and Angola when these territories were Portuguese colonies."

An estimated 100,000 Macao citizens have Portuguese passports.

Prior to October 1981, all people born in Macao automatically became Portuguese citizens. After that date, a child must have at least one parent who is a Portuguese citizen.

People who live in Macao for at least six years can apply for naturalisation and obtain Portuguese citizenship.

Security Police Threaten Further Demonstration

Pay, Discipline Issues

HK1404044990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 14 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] Macao security police have threatened to take to the streets again if disciplinary action is taken against people who took part in the demonstration by security forces in the enclave on March 30.

A Macao newspaper yesterday quoted a security police officer as saying tension in the force had intensified since an official warning was issued last week.

At a morning parade the officers were read the section of the military disciplinary code detailing penalties for

members of the force involved in aggression or failing to comply with discipline rulings.

The officer told the newspapers the sacking of two senior officers had aggravated the situation, as those same officers had committed themselves to solving pay disputes within the forces.

The new threat comes at a time when the Macao Governor, Carlos Melancia, has just approved a salary increase for the security forces.

The new pay scale gives increments of 26 percent for higher-paid staff but only 10 percent for those in lower grades.

The rises are backdated to January 1, 1989.

The Macao security forces have about 3,000 members, divided among the marine police, security police and fire brigade.

The lowest-paid constable earns the equivalent of \$4,030 a month.

Meanwhile the security forces' commander, Colonel Proenca de Almeida, says he plans to leave Macao and await the appointment of someone to conduct an official inquiry into the events of last month.

He said he would prefer the inquiry to be conducted by a civilian.

The unrest began with a demonstration by 40,000 illegal immigrants and culminated in security force members demonstrating in front of the Governor's Palace to demand pay rises of 50 percent.

In the violence of March 30, angry policemen jostled and punched legislator Alexandre Ho as he and other legislators arrived for an emergency meeting to discuss the pay dispute.

Mr Ho has previously said in public that the forces' pay rise should not be backdated.

The unrest mounted after hundreds of people—including security force members—were injured in the riot by illegal immigrants the previous Wednesday.

Col de Almeida admitted later that he had not handled the illegal immigrant demonstration or his staff's pay dispute properly.

He placed his future with the forces "at the disposal" of his superiors.

The following week Mr Melancia announced that two top-ranking officers of the force had been sacked.

They were the second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel Jose Rola Pata and the chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Nuno Roque.

Mr Melancia said he had taken the decision because the demonstration had "seriously damaged the good name of the Macao security force".

He also said Colonel de Almeida should be held "responsible for the whole thing" and that he would effectively lose his position.

Commander Resigns

HK1404044790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Apr 90 p 2

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] Macao's Security Force Commander, Colonel Proenca de Almeida, yesterday confirmed that he had quit his job, and would probably leave the enclave as early as next week.

Colonel de Almeida said he had verbally requested to be released from duty before the Legislative Assembly met to discuss the Security Force's pay rise bill, but only presented his written resignation to the Government after the recent turmoil.

He came under fire for his handling of the rush of illegal immigrants demanding registration, and the following day's protest by police who were calling for a pay rise.

When asked if he would be leaving Macao on Tuesday as reported, Colonel de Almeida did not give a concrete answer but said "probably".

Sources from Lisbon said that the Portuguese President, Dr Mario Soares, had received reports prepared by his military envoys, General Carlos Azeredo and Colonel Manuel Monge, who went to Macao on an official mission last month and returned to Lisbon earlier this week.

Officially, the two envoys were to have meetings with Macao Security Force leaders to discuss its status and future operations after the Macao Organic Statute is revised. Under the draft of the revised statute, the post of Security Force Commander will be replaced by a new undersecretary for internal security.

The statute is scheduled to be discussed by the Portuguese parliament on Tuesday and observers believe it will be passed without difficulties.

But it is understood the envoys also reported on the series of demonstrations staged in Macao recently.

One of the envoys, Colonel Monge, is being tipped to take the newly-created undersecretary's job.

Colonel de Almeida received three representatives of the Macao Chinese Journalists Association this week, to discuss the incidents when two reporters were assaulted by police as they were covering the police demonstration on March 30.

Colonel de Almeida said the incidents were "very regrettable" and promised to order a thorough investigation.

He also promised to take action to prevent further clashes between police and journalists.

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